

NEWFOUNDLAND'S 50TH • CBC SHOWDOWN • GLEN CLARK'S CRISIS

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MARCH 15, 1999

Bill Gates BESIEGED

Trustbusters
and a hot
competitor
shake
Microsoft

\$3.95

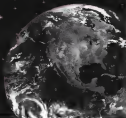
11



005870001 3

://www.macleans.ca

(and to your right...
our factory floor)



An 890,292,372,000 sq. ft. planet where 108,000 AT&T employees
produce cutting-edge technology, 24 hours a day



AT&T Canada

It's all within your reach...

www.attcanada.com

Maclean's CANADA'S
WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

This Week

MARCH 18, 1999 VOL. 12 NO. 11

Departments

EDITORIAL 3

LETTERS 4

OPENING WORDS/PASSAGES 10

CANADACENTURY 14

Jack Webster's was a unique voice on radio and television

CANADA/SPECIAL REPORT 18

WORLD 26

A Canadian abducted in Uganda recounts his escape from a gruesome massacre

BUSINESSCOVER 30

Linux & e-commerce: Technology features still live the edge on computers

PROFILE 44

Cringle's outspoken criticism: Bishop Frederic Romy mixes politics with religion

ARTS 48

TECHNOLOGY NOTES 49

A student play portrays the shocking death of actor/producer Renee Victor: campus core lives bubble

HEALTH 58

Doctors disagree about how to treat a painful and debilitating condition: fibromyalgia

PEOPLE 62

RETIRED 68

Academics starved at the polemics of Nobel laureate Gerhard Herzberg

FILE 69

Two candidates take the money out of the Web

THEATRE 43

John Levent's game: The Lion King helps Toronto keep up its status as a theatre capital

Columns

HANNAH AMIEL 11

BRIDGE WALLACE 24

GEORGE McLEOD 30

PETER G. HEVNER 41

ALLAN FORTYNGER 44

...and more...
The author is a senior editor at Maclean's. He has written for the magazine for over 20 years. He is also a frequent contributor to the magazine's website, www.macleans.ca. He is currently working on a book about the history of the magazine.

...and more...
The author is a senior editor at Maclean's. He has written for the magazine for over 20 years. He is also a frequent contributor to the magazine's website, www.macleans.ca. He is currently working on a book about the history of the magazine.

COVER

Bill Gates besieged

30 Linux Torvalds and his zealous followers are out to knock Microsoft's owner off his software throne. The icon is not so invulnerable. Torvalds' Linux operating system and the U.S. government's antitrust case represent a double threat—the likes of which makes heading Microsoft has never seen



Features

26

Telling her story

Long the subject of political spin, Monica Lewinsky finally got to do some spinning of her own. What she said could mean trouble for prosecutor Kenneth Starr



14

Glen Clark's crisis

An RCMP raid on the premier's house shakes British Columbia and raises new questions about the political future of the province's NDP government



46

Showdown at the CBC

The Crown corporation's future hangs in the balance as radio and television reporters, hosts and producers prepare to join striking technicians

18 SPECIAL REPORT Newfoundland's 50th

Half a century after the dramatic battle that brought it into Confederation, Canada's youngest province stands on the brink of wrenching change



The Mail

Modern parenting

In your cover story "The mother load" (March 1), Danielle Crittenden, author of *What Our Mothers Didn't Tell Us: Why Mothers Hide the Modern Home* seems to target about half the parenting population. What about the father load and the benefit of grandmothers (past and present) regarding the dad's who are always working and neglecting their families? The effect of burned-out dads is just as much an issue as the effect of burned-out moms. I am an American parent, and I am a stay-at-home dad. My wife is also an American parent, who works full time. I think it is useful and important to ask questions about the effective nurture of our children, but it is more important to acknowledge that families are made richer by having support, the responsibility of healthy families lies only on the shoulders of the mother. We have chosen to live a lifestyle that allows for one of us to stay at home. At present, it is my turn.

Rev. London Matthews
Gowth, Ont.

From the outset of the coverage of Danielle Crittenden's book, I suspected that her perspective would be somewhat more and narrower. Not only is she a child of privilege, but having "skipped university," she has not studied or acquired the skills for studying sociological and social issues. My fears were confirmed when in "The privilege of home," you quoted Crittenden as saying, "Now, in

the space of a generation, have we made it a perk of only the rich to be able to care for their children? What is it today that causes so many women to feel that they have no choice but to work? Women and mothers in any family have waited for generations, and continue to do so. Historically, our society is rural, agrarian, and let us not think that those women did not work.

It has only been the women of social and financial privilege who have not worked. Crittenden's experience is limited to life in upper-class Toronto and similar locales that bear no resemblance to the experience of the vast majority of Canadians.

Phyllis Frost,
Ferryville, Alta.

Were you revealing a bias or merely being wryly humorous when you described Danielle Crittenden as working mother aside, "mostly dressed and coffee'd"? In keeping with the article's theme that there is a dichotomy between full-time working mothers and stay-at-home types, am I to assume that the latter would most likely be sloppily attired and gaily haired? Your article simplifies the working-mother issue into a polar debate between working and staying at home. Rather than two extremes, the reality is a continuum with few women actually being at one end or the other. Many fall somewhere in between with arrangements that include leaves of absence, part-time work, job sharing, work-at-home arrangements and home-based businesses. All women are trying to find the right balance to meet their own and their families' economic, emotional, physical and social needs. We need to respect how difficult that job is rather than allowing it to become trivial.

Jessie Savaris,
North Vancouver

The only new element in this feature story is Danielle Crittenden's book. The premises on which today are the same ones we've been successfully working through for years. The "mother load" is the load of guilt that continues to be dumped on working mothers of today. My great-grandmother had 13 children and raised them on a Saskatchewan farm with no running water or electricity, as a single parent when her husband died. To suggest that I, today, cannot handle an office job, three children and a home when I have the help of a husband and every modern convenience is ridiculous.

Stay-at-home values

As an educated woman myself who has "earned her own money," I must congratulate my poor Mary (entirely on her choice to be proud of staying at home with her son, "A, Jane and stays home," Cover, March 1). I also have chosen to stay home with my two small children, and consider those nurturing, living years in their development not a setback to my career, but the most important job I will ever do. Jobs, careers and the slightly condescending will always exist, but children, however, will only be around for a very short period of time. I think as a society we must place less emphasis on our "purchasing power," and more emphasis on the quality and quantity of our parenting.

Ann Wilson West,
Colingwood, Ont.

lous. Contrary to the tone of this article, I feel I have the "motherload" of eleven supportive spouses, three wonderful children, a fulfilling job and the chance to use my abilities without being restricted by stereotypes. Let Danielle Crittenden find her life balance. Let the rest of us find our own, and please, let Marlene's dad say something more noteworthy than recycled guilt about working moms.

Bob Gustafson
Pembroke, Ont.

While your story discusses the tremendous stress on working mothers, it was disappointing to note that it did not once mention the even greater stress on single moms who work. If "everyone" agrees that "the two-income family is a recipe for stress," how much more stress is there on the one-parent, one-income family? Surely, these women (or men) who shoulder the whole of the burden, as opposed to the "bulk of the burden," deserved some mention.

Reynold Barnard,
Newman, B.C.

I don't have a problem with parents working less to spend more time with their kids, especially in those precious and infrequent early years. What particularly me is the automatic assumption (shared by both sexes) that the onus of doing this lies with the mother, as well as the fact that women who are unwilling or unable to do this are undervalued with the bulk of the housework and guilt. Presumably that parents can outgrow this financially. Fathers must be as willing as mothers to put their careers on hold or scale back their work hours to raise their kids and, if this is not financially feasible, to share the burden of housework (and guilt) equally with their wives. Only those who feel women are inherently better care-givers and house-

GIBSON'S FINEST THE FINEST COLLECTION



GIBSON'S FINEST CANADIAN WHISKY
WHEN ONLY THE FINEST WILL DO

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

should be addressed to:
Maclean's Magazine Editors
777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7
Tel. (416) 594-7778
E-mail: letters@macleans.ca

Maclean's welcomes readers' letters, but letters may be edited for space, style and clarity. Please provide names, addresses and telephone numbers for all correspondence. Subscribers may request to be removed from the e-mail service only. Subscribers or delivery problems should be addressed to service@macleans.ca

Wild weather, polluting fuel

levers—a preposterous and insulting suggestion in my view—could possibly object to this. So what's the problem?

Don Aronoff
Newmarket, Ont.

The wren hoping of our children in rubies painted in primary colours is the ultimate act of selfishness. Parents must live up to their obligations in the thorough nurturing of our young. Environmentalism is not an adequate excuse for dodging this responsibility. The solution is to rearrange our priorities and put our offspring ahead of material things, for money this ought never come up a bit. But when, weighing materialism against investing in our children, the solution is clear and intuitive. Sadly for some, this will come the day has come when parents work to allow their the luxury of being parented part time?

Jane Peterson,
Stellenbosch, Ont.

As a GP who has worked in a low-income area, I have seen the effects on children who have been left to grow up by themselves, teenage pregnancy, vandalism, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, criminal activity. In these situations, I do not fault mothers who have to work to support their children rather than abandon them to the system. But I think, in most cases, for middle-class Canadians the issue is not one of economic necessity but rather of self-fulfilment. Our desire for personal well-being and money outweigh the needs of our children for their parents. The questions we have to ask ourselves are: "Is my job worth it if we don't grow up rotten?" or "Can we live a simpler lifestyle so that one of us can stay home with the children?" This is not just a woman's problem, but I think it is just as reprehensible for a man to work extra hours for career advancement as it is for a woman who

Two hundred years ago, a revolution began that would change the world forever—an energy revolution that made large-scale industry possible. Today, we are on the cusp of another energy revolution, one that will also change the world.

The revolution that gave early industrialists and entrepreneurs the energy they needed to make steel, drive ships and power machines was the transition from wood to coal as our primary fuel source. One hundred years later, another major change occurred—from coal to more convenient, cleaner-burning fuels, such as oil and gas. Each energy transition opened new doors and created tremendous economic opportunities for those who invested in the new energy sector. Today, on the verge of a new millennium, we are facing another energy revolution—this time from oil and gas to energy conservation and renewable energy, such as wind and solar power. Once again, the economic opportunities are enormous for nations and companies with an understanding of the past and a vision of the future.

In January, the European Union's environment commissioner, Ritt Steengard of Brussels, publicly recognized the impact the new revolution will have on Europe. She noted that up to two-million jobs will be created in the new energy sectors in the years leading up to implementation of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which commits participating nations to reducing greenhouse gas emissions an average of 5.2 per cent from 1990 levels by 2012 in Canada, 8.5 per cent, in Europe eight per cent. These measures were

deemed as necessary first steps because the overwhelming majority of the world's top scientists say we are changing our climate by burning vast quantities of fossil fuels, releasing millions of tonnes of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into our atmosphere every year. The resulting climate change is expected to exert a terrible human toll as extreme weather events become more frequent, sea levels rise and the locales for diseases expand. Many analysts agree that to prevent this we will need to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50 per cent in the next two to three decades.

The solution to climate change—greatly reducing fossil fuel consumption—means energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources. Aside from the new jobs and economic opportunities that will bring, that change will also reduce air pollution in cities that currently causes up to 16,000 people with respiratory problems to die prematurely in Canada every year, and add a tremendous burden to the health-care system.

While countries like Japan and Denmark have invested heavily in alternative energy sources, Canada's fledgling alternative energy companies face a wall of hurdles, including a heavily subsidized fossil fuel industry and other public policy obstacles. The fuel of the new energy revolution will be capital on the ground. Instead, it will be powered by human ingenuity—finding ways to use energy more efficiently and to harness natural power sources like the wind and the sun. Canada must start investing in its alternative energy future today.

Joni Fultice,
Executive Director, David Suzuki Foundation,
Mississauga

The *Point Above* invites readers to advance specific solutions to Canada's pollution, energy and economic problems. Unpublished submissions may not conform to regular letters or appear as an extended editorial article.

ALLOW US TO SHED SOME LIGHT ON THE UPCOMING CHANGES IN THE ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY.



As you may well have heard about it, but Ontario's electricity industry will be open to competition in the year 2000. So how will it affect you? It means quite simply that you'll soon be able to shop around for the best service and the best price from a number of different power suppliers. As part of these changes, Ontario Hydro will become two completely separate companies: Ontario Power Generation responsible for generating power and Ontario Hydro Service Company, which will look after delivery retail sales and service. An Independent Electricity Market Operator will be established to ensure reliability of the system. Evidence shows that increased competition brings with it better prices as well as new and improved services and technologies. And with more choices out there in the market, the power will truly be yours. For a brochure with more information, visit our website at www.hydro-ont.ca or call 1-888-927-4472.



Ontario Hydro
THE POWER OF CHOICE.

ONTARIO POWER
GENERATION



Ontario
Hydro
Service
Company

Maclean's

CANADA'S BEST NEWS MAGAZINE

Editor in Chief: Robert Lecker

Managing Editor: Geoffrey Lewis

Art Director: John

Davidson

Chief of Staff: Michael

Davidson

Executive Editor: Robert

Lecker

Managing Editor: Geoffrey

Lewis

Art Director: John

Davidson

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

Senior Editor: Jeffrey

THE MAIL

choices walk over home. Unless our society starts getting its priorities straightened out and declares sex as its highest priority, our entire younger generation will grow up to be criminals.

Dr. Henry Yu,
Edmonton

The first female chief

In the last "Letter from Calgary" (Canada Notes, March 1), your magazine has identified Christine Silverberg as the first female police chief in Canada. That is indeed an error as I am presently working under the first female police chief, Lenora Bradbury. Silverberg's appointment was after Brajburn's.

Deputy Chief Len Williams,
Guelph, Ont.

Standard time

In "Now is the time to set the date" (The Road Ahead, March 1), Lloyd Kitching makes a valid complaint about inconsistencies in expressing the date in the format "MM/YY/YY." There would be a lack of uniformity in the order in which year, month and

day are presented in this format. However, the problem lies not in the future to adopt a standard, but in the failure to implement the standard Canada has already adopted. According to those international standards, the most significant information (the year) is stated first, followed by the next most significant (the month) and then the day. That would explain why a GST form would correctly interpret 02/04/96 as April 6, 1996. An added advantage of the SI convention is that it permits adding further time information (hour, minute, second) in order of decreasing significance. The challenge to the Christian government, then, is to advertise and popularize the convention.

Beverly Forrester,
Brampton, Ont.

Gambling limits

The recent article on provincial sports betting was interesting, but did not fully explain why we, like other warring organizations, must have reasonable limits on the financial risk created by professional gambling ("The pros of Pro-Line," Sports, March 1). Ontario Lottery Corp.'s sports games are designed for small-stakes wagering, not for professional gambling involving bets of

hundreds of thousands of dollars a day or more. More than 90 per cent of all wagers made are for less than \$20 and a bet can be as small as 82. In addition, OLC never had a personal betting limit of \$5,000, as the story said. The \$5,000 figure is the maximum for Pro-Line sales at any one location for a day. That daily maximum was wrongly reported as being \$32,500.

Don Patten,
Ontario Lottery Corp.,
South St., Mississauga, Ont.

Canada's finances

Federal Finance Minister Paul Martin's budget last month ("In good health," Canada, March 1) showed more of his myopic pursuit of popularity than a leader making decisions for the future. Canada's surplus at the federal level is more a product of favourable interest rates than Liberal policies. This macro-scale surplus will disappear like spring snow if interest rates rise, and we will be forced to make difficult decisions to ensure our financial sovereignty. In this time of fiscal unmanageability, Canada needs a government that will reduce our debt to free up billions in net interest payments made every year to pay for increased Canada Pension Plan and health-care costs in our population aged 65. Accomplishing this will require uni-

popular decisions that look beyond the end of a government mandate. Only this kind of vision will ensure our long-term prosperity.

Bruce Gray,
Abbotsford

Peter C. Newman's insightful analysis of the federal budget is crystal clear. Paul Martin is not doing enough to restore fiscal responsibility to this great nation of ours ("A pedestrian budget from a revolution," The National's Business). Newman writes about Martin's skills as an entrepreneur and businessman, yet Canadians see little of this success in his latest budget. With a national debt of nearly \$600 billion, this is an issue that will affect our grandchildren. Dear for my children's children. I hope we can save Canada—it is still a great place to live.

Derek D. Wiers,
Barnaby, B.C.

Ice-storm claims

Along with other volunteer members of the Eastern Ontario Disaster Relief Committee, I was distressed to read on the anniversary of the ice storm, "The plague of ice" (Opening Lines, Jan. 28), that "In Eastern Ontario, most victims are still waiting for compensation." The fact is that to date

EOCRC has processed more than 25,000 of the claims we received as a result of last January's storm. Your article did a great disservice to the volunteer committee members who have worked hard without pay for 11 months to compensate their fellow victims of the storm. The EOCRC continues to work tirelessly and is committed to processing the less than 4,000 claims remaining as soon as possible.

Andy Brown,
Chairman, Eastern Ontario
Disaster Relief Committee,
Kemptville, Ont.

Clinton's lineage

As a general rule, reading Alvin Toffler's columns causes me to laugh and shake my head. In this case, however, I was left with a certain sadness that we have lost so much of our human compassion for our fellow humans ("Why Bill and Monica made such a lovely couple," March 1). I found it unfortunate to read Bill's characterization

of U.S. President Bill Clinton's family and background, and was particularly disappointed that the underlying premise for this very judgemental article was "What else could we expect from him?" None of us should be condemned or judged on the basis of family and upbringing. I found Toffler's

analysis of Clinton to be cruel and insensitive in dealing with what I saw as being very difficult and even tragic life circumstances.

Julie Gagnon,
Calgary

'Thinking computers'

Facilitating writing by Roy Kurekell on the advanced thinking/reading computers that may well be available in 20 years ("When machines think," Essays on the Millennium, March 1). At the risk of sounding a bit like a Luddite, I have to ask why? Possibly, we will have finally created the Hibernian, or superman, sought after by a generous generation in Europe with disastrous end results. And what is to become of the plain old inhibited and benign like myself, most of whom can't even begin to comprehend the concept of an "artificial" increase in thinking speeds of these new beings?

Steve Dyer,
Trent, Ont.

The whole essay reminded me of my grandchildren explaining the virtues of their new Christmas toys. I was so glad that I can still remember the odour of a blacksmith's shop rather than a burned-out Pentium chip.

Stanley R. Andrews,
Winchester, Ont.



Because It actually prevents cavities, maybe our gum should have looked like this.

You know how important a toothbrush is in preventing cavities, well you're about to find out how chewing gum can help as well. Trident® gum, that's you see, Trident has Denlec® which is proven to prevent cavities. Helping to reduce them not by a little,

but quite significantly. By up to 62%* in fact. That's 62% fewer cavities than you would get with a normal oral hygiene program alone. So treat your kids to a good chew, anytime. **Trident. A smile in every chew.**



Challenge Me

and I will succeed



Cherise Wittmeier

Junior Achievement of Manitoba Inc.

AMBASSADOR OF ACHIEVEMENT

JA Builds Life Skills

Critical Thinking
Goal Setting
Money Management
Problem Solving
Teamwork & Leadership
Self Sufficiency

**YOUTH ARE OUR
GREATEST RESOURCE.**

Junior Achievement's innovative and interactive school programs ensure confidence, self-sufficiency and an appreciation for life long learning.

Help young people achieve their goals. Become a Junior Achievement volunteer.

1-800-265-0699
www.jacan.org

Cherise's JA Experience

Vice President of Finance (1997-'98)

Creative People '98

Vice President of Finance (1996-'97)

Rags & Us

Winner (1998)

Vice President of Finance
for Rural Manitoba Award

Winner (1997)

Vice President of Finance
for Rural Manitoba Award

Amway of Canada, Ltd. is pleased to present Cherise Wittmeier with the \$2,500 award that accompanies her title of Ambassador of Achievement. Cherise was selected by Junior Achievement of Canada as one of five students who embody the ideals of the five enterprise system.



Promoting work force readiness through knowledge and skills development.

Column



Barbara Aniel

Sorry, folks, gender differences are real

In 1891, a B.C. logger-firefighter died in a forest fire. Seven others managed to scramble up a 75-m cliff to escape. One couldn't make it in time and was overcome by smoke and heat. Death by fire in hell. There's probably very little truth to the legend as a literal fire, to be burned at the stake was the former punishment meted out to those they believed damned. An inquiry was held in British Columbia after the tragedy and provincial statute standards for firefighters were raised.

Torrey Meloria was hired as a firefighter by the B.C. government in 1992, just before the new standards were implemented. She took no physical test until 1994 when she failed the running test of 2.5 km in 11 minutes. She lost her job. She went to court, claiming her firing was discriminatory—because men have a higher aerobic

at something, it is because of discrimination, and that the solution is to make all our institutions blind to gender differences. But gender differences are real. Feminism started out by maintaining there were no differences between men and women, except perhaps for five-per-cent upper body strength. This was orthodox in the early years and anyone who departed from it was a reactionary, harked into the starry darkness. If you were a woman and protested it, the feminists declared you a neo-feminist, a witch Margaret Thatcher, or a raging fanatic, as with me.

Gradually, as women moved into so-called non-traditional jobs, they discovered men had put up with a lot of things they didn't like, such as long working hours, tough standards and working conditions. Women were required to make choices and sacrifices. The battle raged then because to change the work place and its institutions became—wait for it—women were "different" (read "baser"). We were wired differently, thought differently, had different mental approaches to life.

The mistake in the B.C. firefighter case was to confuse the nasty notion of parity with the liberal ideal of equality

Recently, a study of physicians found that in 1997 women made up the majority of medical school graduates in Canada for the first time. This, claimed the Angus Reid study, will create problems for standards of health care as women work about eight fewer hours a week than their male counterparts and have 80 per cent of their productivity rate. They don't do the surgery or emergency medicine. My own view is that under normal circumstances female physicians would change work patterns to fit society's needs. But if we go on demanding that our institutions change to fit the wishes of protected groups, who can blame females—or whatever the chosen group may be—for taking advantage of the situation? The key mistake is that we substituted the liberal

and nasty notion of parity for the liberal notion of equality. Parity demands that all groups should be equally represented at the finishing line, hence the B.C. government insistence there is something wrong with women who can't make it to the finish line—yet because of women's inefficiency but because fewer women pass than men and there are statistically fewer female firefighters than in the population.

Am curious to see how we will deal with the apparent material overrepresentation of Asians in jobs that require mathematical skills or East Indians and Koreans in small businesses. Will we lower the mathematical requirements for accountants or suppress the number of business licences to people of Far Eastern ancestry? Meanwhile, if Canada's military goes on spending all its time and money on making the army a congenial place for females—where they can be treated with the courteous attention to Southern belles—because materially women are underrepresented in the armed forces, we had better make sure our foreign policy doesn't irritate the Americans too much. We can pursue these mad ideas but we'll need someone sane to protect us from their consequences.



Evening NOTES

Edited by TONYA DAVIES

The Milgaard saga goes on

The budget is substantial for a made-in-Canada television movie—\$3.2 million. As is the subject—David Milgaard's wrongful conviction in the 1969 murder of Saskatoon nursing assistant Gail Miller and the 23 years he spent in prison for that crime. And now the legal dispute between CTV executives behind the production of *Milgaard* and one of the principal characters in the real drama: CTV is backing on a huge stance

Queen's Bench Justice Gerry Allbright to prohibit CTV from broadcasting the movie anywhere in Canada until the trial ends, arguing that the plot could prejudice his client. Allbright's decision is expected this week.

Milgaard is the first of a special network series created as part of a commitment to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to broadcast works about "significant social issues of national importance." CTV president Ivan Poole denies there is a connection between the scheduled air date and the Fisher trial, saying, "The two happened independently." Maybe so, but even a temporary ban could be a bear for ratings when *Milgaard* does run.



Fisher: Milgaard (left) a controversial TV movie

when the film airs in prime time on April 11. And that is the problem for Saskatoon lawyer Brian Bensch, who is defending 49-year-old Larry Fisher on charges of rape and first-degree murder in Miller's death. Fisher's trial is scheduled to begin in early May. Bensch has asked Court of



Chato now, just with *Kulshan, Green* and *William* in 1980, off the most characters

DOUBLE TAKE

Paul Chato

FROM 1979 to 1988, The Frantics comedy troupe was one of the wisest acts in Canada. Paul Chato, Rick Green, Dan Rodman and Peter Wilkison brought life into off-the-wall characters, including Mr. Canehead, Lou and Myrnie, and Moo-Moo Bumpkin, for their stage shows and on CBC Radio and TV. "We were like the normal suburban kids down the street, and that is what made us funny," says Chato now 44. "No matter what we said and how many we got on stage, we were completely unthreatening."

Chato was the stereotypical class clown growing up in the Toronto suburb of Don Mills. After graduating from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, he started his own graphic design firm, but left the company in 1979 to try his hand at stand-up comedy. He soon teamed up with fellow Toronto comedians Green and Rodman and Peterborough, Ont., native Wilkison to form The Frantics. They all agreed that Canadian comedy at the time was too tame. Says Chato: "We thought that there was an opening for our type of humor."

When The Frantics broke up in 1988, Chato went to



BEST-SELLERS

FICTIOM

- 1 The Tenthredine, John Grisham (1)
- 2 Masters, Joe Eszterhas (2)
- 3 The Love of a Good Woman, Alan Moore (3)
- 4 The Professional Killer, Stephen King (4)
- 5 A Man in the Hat, Tom Clancy (5)
- 6 Southern Cross, Patricia Cornwell (6)
- 7 In the End, Steven Gould (7)
- 8 A Certain Strangeness, Barbara Taylor Bradford (8)
- 9 Nine from the Way Out, Stuart Gibson (9)
- 10 City Streets, Jonathan Kellerman (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 Them, Peter C. Newman (1)
- 2 The Grapes, Graham Henderson (2)
- 3 The Struggle, Philip H. Carter (3)
- 4 The Politics of the West, Bruce Macdonald (4)
- 5 Young Poles, David in Power, John G. Sweeney (5)
- 6 The Last Days, Michael Ondaatje (6)
- 7 The Book, David H. Green (7)
- 8 Nine from the Way Out, Stuart Gibson (8)
- 9 The Book, David H. Green (9)
- 10 The Book, David H. Green (10)

(1) Publisher not disclosed
Compiled by Bruce Gellner

Passages

DIED: Popular 1960s singer *Buffy Springfield*, 58, of breast cancer, in Herby on Thames, England. Born in London, her hit songs included *I Only Want to Be with You*, *Son of a Preacher Man* and *Makin' and Moanin'*. After disappearing from the charts in the early 1970s, Springfield moved to Los Angeles and campaigned for animal rights. She was to be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in March 14 with Paul McCartney and Bruce Springsteen.



DIED: Retired United States Supreme Court Justice *Harry Blackmun*, 90, from complications following hip-replacement surgery, in Arlington, Va. A Republican appointed by President Richard Nixon, he wrote the 1973 decision that ended abortion and set off one of the most explosive political debates in U.S. history.

DIED: Lord *Dawson*, 100, one of Britain's most revered judges, who led the inquiry into the 1963 Profumo scandal in Westminster, England. Dawson resigned in 1962 after 39 years on the bench.

DIED: *Stick to the Gun* at *Kilwin*, 65, emer of *Balmain*, a key Western ally in the Gulf, in his palace in Manama. He suffered a heart attack shortly after meeting with visiting U.S. Defence Secretary William Cohen.

DIED: American tennis champion *Billie Jean King*, 40, in Manhattan. He won eight doubles titles at the U.S. Open during the 1940s.

DIED: Author and former *Glenn Gould* with *Alan Alda*, 77, of a heart attack in Toronto. Alda's book had assembled the nation's greatest cookbook collection, with more than 2,000 books.

OVERTURNED: Founder of the Manitoba Just for Laughs comedy festival *Gilbert Rowell*'s sexual assault sentence, by the Quebec Superior Court in St-Henri, Que. Rowell, 44, was found guilty, then appealed his original Quebec court sentence that included a \$1,100 fine and a year in prison.

APPOINTED: Bishop John Baycroft, 65, of Ottawa, as the Anglican Church representative to the Vatican by the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey. He is the first Canadian to hold the post.

CAPITAL CONFIDENTIAL

When Ontario's New Democratic Leader Howard Hampton released his platform on Feb. 22, some of his ideas for health care looked familiar to Toronto paramedics. Joe Gallagher and Paul Robinson. As well they should. Hampton admitted to *Marina's* last week that many of his concepts came from his recent ambulance rides with various Ontario paramedics—including Gallagher and Robinson. Gallagher had almost given up trying



Robinson (left), Hampton along for an ambulance ride

to share his plans with political figures, saying, "We have ideas to take some of the pressure off of the system but until now, it was no winning." That "no win" includes Liberal Leader Dalton McGuinty and Premier Mike Harris, whose own health care plans were frustrated without benefit of a ride with paramedics. Based on his ambulance experi-

ences, Hampton drafted a plan that includes assessing emergency-response centers within 15 minutes of arrival. During his two-hour ride with Gallagher and Robinson, Hampton saw how they negotiated with hospitals paid to keep off a patient. "I didn't realize how chaotic the system is," says Hampton. "Until I took these trips." He was astounded when the paramedics encouraged a man to drive his sick wife to a nearby hospital, rather than make being turned away

EMPORIUM

IN 1990, nine of the world's 10 largest cities were in Europe or North America. In the year 2050, only three will be. The top 10 cities in 2050, with population in millions:

1. Tokyo	28	6. Shanghai	54.2
2. Mexico City	19.1	7. Lagos, Nigeria	33.6
3. Bombay	18	8. Los Angeles	23.6
4. São Paulo, Brazil	17.7	9. Seoul	22.9
5. New York City	16.6	10. Beijing	22.3

The top 10 cities in 1990: London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Vienna, Tokyo, St. Petersburg, Manchester, England, Philadelphia.

SOURCE: URBAN OF THE WORLD 1995

GOLDFARB POLL

Recent Canadian polls show that 1,400 Canadians were asked whether it was acceptable to cheat on taxes. The overwhelming majority said it was wrong. Percentage by age-group:

It is OK to cheat on your taxes	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
NO	91	93	91	91	8
YES	8	7	8	9	92

SOURCE: GILBERT GOLDFARB FOR THE GLOBE AND MAIL

CLARK'S CRISIS

The RCMP raids the British Columbia premier's home

BY JENNIFER HUNTER

BC Premier Glen Clark lives in a modest, staphed home on Anne Drive on Vancouver's east side, near the Burnaby boundary. Last Tuesday night, his wife, Dale, a public school teacher, was home as usual with the couple's two young children, Reid and Taylor. Around 7 p.m., three RCMP officers from Vancouver's controversial crime section trailed up the stairs to the Clark's home, followed by a reporter and cameramen from local station BCTV. The police produced a search warrant and slowly began to scour the house. One hour later, the premier returned home, entering through the back door to avoid the intrusive television cameras. There was, however, a BCTV van parked in the lane at the rear of the house. The camera caught Clark in his kitchen, jacket still on, tie off, shirt unbuttoned at the neck, with a look of uneasiness on his face, pacing back and forth with folded arms. As several frames in the video left.

The following morning, the RCMP issued a news release saying the search warrant was related to an investigation of an application for a charity casino licence. The application was from a 34-year-old man named Dimitrios Plianos, one of Clark's social hosts. Plianos, who often played with the premier's kids, he was also a contractor who had done renovations on Clark's house. Just before the police raided the premier's home, they had charged Plianos with running an illegal gambling operation at the North Burnaby Inn—a place known for its strip joint where Hell's Angels gang members like to gather, and the proposed site of the charity casino. Plianos's business partner in the licence application for the casino—which was approved in principle last December by the B.C. cabinet over the objections of both MLAs and Burnaby city council—was North Burnaby Inn owner Steve Ng, who once had an involvement in an Internet strip-show site.

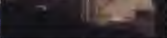
In its news release, the RCMP said it wanted to search Clark's house "did not allege any criminal activity" as the part of the premier. But as details of the case emerged, speculation increased about whether the savvy, street-smart Clark could hope to survive as leader—and, sources told Merivin's, some highly placed New Democrats were clamouring for his resignation. The claim that the RCMP searched a premier's home was shocking in itself. "That



At the North Burnaby Inn, a separate investigation into illegal gambling that resulted in the seizure of \$40,000 in cash and the arrest of 30 patrons and seven bar employees.

was a very powerful image," said Norman Roth, a political scientist at the University of Victoria. Clark, he added, "can protect his innocence all he likes, but people saw the police at his home on television and there is a thousand of stories that where there's a smoke there's fire." Some observers publicly missed that the incident could prove to be the last straw for the New Democratic party government, which had already hit the collar in the polls—barely 30 per cent, compared with more than 50 per cent for the opposition Liberals.

There was, at least, increasing public pressure on the premier to remove himself from office temporarily while the investigation continues. "Do the right thing, Glen," demanded Michael Smith, the former Victoria-based columnist for The Province newspaper. "Step aside," Liberal Leader Gordon Campbell echoed the demand. "The government," he said, "has become paralyzed." And there is a parallel between Clark's present situation and that of his predecessor, Mike Harcourt. He resigned in 1995 over an-



TV image of Clark during search of his home (below): "I am very troubled by yesterday's events, as is my family," he said while postponing issuance.



other scandal involving gambling—the Beguine affair, in which party members diverted funds earned from charity bingo games into NDP coffers—although he was not involved.

The illegal gambling charges against Clark's neighbour, Plianos, were filed following a five-month investigation by the Burnaby RCMP into the operations of The Lumbermen's Social Club, an outdoor bar, Plianos and located in the North Burnaby Inn on Hastings Street. At the last week, police seized \$40,000 in cash and arrested 30 patrons and seven employees. But the RCMP was quick to say that the search of Clark's home and the charges against Plianos stem from two separate investigations, one focused on the casino licence, the other on illegal gambling. "They are completely independent investigations," said Sgt. Derek Cooke of the Burnaby detachment.

The dip after Plianos's arrest and the raid on the Clark home, the premier remained hunkered down with his aides in the government's Vancouver cabinet offices, and did not make a statement until late afternoon. "I am very troubled by yesterday's events, as my family," Clark finally declared. Postponing his innocence, he said

that last summer he "gave explicit instructions" to his staff to "ensure it was isolated from the decision-making process for this [North Burnaby Inn] licence application."

The premier's aides also distributed a memo, dated July 17, 1998, and written by Adrian Din, Clark's principal secretary. Absentee Plianos, the poorly punctuated memo said the premier "reported to me that a neighbour, a Mr. Plianos was one of the applicants for a casino in Burnaby. Mr. Plianos was a friend of the premier." His continued "given this relationship, the premier asked me to ensure that he take no part in any aspect of the decision on Burnaby casino. Whatever, the decision, he wanted no part in the outcome." On Thursday afternoon, Clark's lawyer, David Gibbons, a gregarious, sharp-tongued solicitor whose clients normally include drug dealers and murderers, lashed the press for "scurrilous" reports and "gross misreporting" and accused the RCMP of searching the premier's home in what he described as the dead of night. "It was terrifying in that house," Gibbons asserted. "You can imagine what Mrs. Clark felt like."

Snapping at reporters, the well-known criminal lawyer said the premier had paid for "every angle involved." Plianos had provided for renovations on the Anne Drive house. And, he repeated incessantly, Clark "did not participate in any decision-making on this licence." In fact, a government spokesman said the results of the search of the North Burnaby Inn licence application were presented to cabinet for decision on Dec. 13, and records indicate Clark was at that cabinet meeting. But Gibbons claimed the cabinet did not, in fact, make the decision. That responsibility, he said, was handed to Minister of Employment and Investment Mike Farnworth.

Farnworth, returning from a trade mission to Central and South America last Thursday, concurred, saying he was the only one responsible for the North Burnaby Inn licence approval. "It was my decision," the minister told reporters. He also said he was unaware the RCMP was looking into illegal gambling at the North Burnaby Inn. "I had been aware there was a criminal investigation going on," he said, "I would not have granted any conditional approval." Farnworth, too, has fired a criminal lawyer. Then, at week's end, Clark asked British Columbia's chief of cabinet, commissioner H. A. D. Oliver, to conduct an interview and asked, "I am fully confident this review will show that I have conducted myself appropriately in this matter." Still, the Liberal Campbell declared that the waiting about whether the licence approval was a cabinet decision made last December or one made later by Farnworth about "anxiety of a conspiracy."

The North Burnaby Inn saga has been writhed with disbelief by members of the Burnaby City Council—the majority of whom are members of the NDP. They had strongly opposed granting a casino licence to the Inn. So had the local MLA, NDP backbencher Pierre Candellano. The municipal politicians—as well as people in the community—wanted to maintain a low-density residential area around Hastings Street and felt a casino would jeopardize efforts to revitalize the neighbourhood. Letter after letter was sent to government officials and to Farnworth underlining the council's concerns. "We told him there was something wrong," said a councilor to consider that end of development on Hastings Street," said Burnaby councillor Derek Corrigan. And when approval in principle was granted by the provincial government, council was incredulous. "We couldn't understand why a casino would get approval when the council opposed it," Corrigan said. "Our view on it was, 'What part of the word no do you not understand?'" According to its own guidelines, the B.C. government is supposed to respect municipal inquiries, which have been very groundswell. Equally disturbing was the opposition by Steve Lerts, the director of the Gaming Audit and Investigation Office, that his office did not

Interact with Maclean's

Now Available!
**On-line access to your
subscription account.**

<http://www.macleans.ca>

Just click on Subscriber Services, and you can:

Check your
account status

Change your
mailing address

Order subscriptions
for your friends

Check your
payment standing

Tell us you're
moved or have

Subscribe or Renew
Maclean's

INSTANT ACCESS - ONLINE!

That's right! In addition to the valuable and insightful information already available on our website, you can now interact with Maclean's, to get the most up-to-date information about your subscription account.

Maclean's

On-line Subscriber Services

- secure
- easy to use
- convenient

CANADA

complete the requisite background investigation on the licence application before it was given the nod by Pinewood. "It is still not completed," Letts admitted. But last October, the Gaming Audit office joined in the RCMP investigation. "It is not going to say anything more," Letts allowed. "We've been in a period with events of the last few days, we are sorting out a lot of details now."

Even if Clark is completely exonerated, the questions remain: why would the province approve a casino application that was opposed by local politicians and had not been referred to checks of the media behind the scenes? would be symptomatic casino operations? In fact, Malaysia-born Nn. Piliaren's business partner, had an investment in Storm Communications International Inc., which operated online gambling and live broadcasts of strip shows from a club called No. Five Image in Vancouver's trendy Downtown Eastside. The press behind this seems like a pretty shady bunch," said Patrick Smith, professor of political science at Simon Fraser University. "From now on the Internet to whatever they are not what I would call officers of the business community." Liberal Leader Campbell concluded that the results of the past week reinforce the need to approve licence applications in a more transparent way. "These kinds of decisions," he said, "should stop being made behind closed doors."

Before the shocking scene of the police raid on Clark's house, there had been whispers about dissatisfaction within the NDP over the premier's leadership. Those grew to a roar in some quarters of the party last week, as senior NDP stalwarts described what happened as "disgraceful." It paid time to show, the party might have to Finance Minister Joy MacPhail or Attorney General Ujjal Dhandh. Still, Clark has supporters who believe the police acted clearly what they have done and, but friends hope, clear his name. "This is a horrible problem to put the premier in," said Bill Telford, Clark's former communications director. During the coming weeks, the 14 search warrants obtained by the RCMP to investigate the granting of the casino licence—including the warrant for the search of Clark's house—may be unsealed and questions about what the police were actually looking for could be answered.

Some predict Clark will survive this crisis because he is so deft at maintaining political authority within the party and controlling his caucus. "He is a scripter," said political scientist Smith. "When he gets into a corner he fights his way out." But even if he does get all the ropes that time, his party's future looks dim—and will not be helped by the embroiling image of a nighttime raid on the premier's house.

Web COUNCIL WASHINGTON'S VISION



**Ironical that something so safe
can still take your breath away.**

► **E-CLASS.** Far be it for us to let something as utilitarian as a door-mounted side impact air bag stand in the way of creating a breathtakingly beautiful automobile. Form and function at its collective best. The E-Class presents a tough and varied list of safety innovations.

► The Supplemental Restraint System comprised of 6 air bags (including multi-chambered Head Protection Curtains), plus

Emergency Braking System and belt force limiters. As well as ABS and lock brakes, Acceleration Slip Control, and Brake Assist, to ensure control under the most adverse driving conditions.

► For passenger protection, the E-Class offers high-strength steel, a web of crumple zones, and cross members that span the full width of the car.

► With its safety innovations, bold

captivating design, and richly accented interior, the Mercedes-Benz E-Class is certain to leave you breathless.

► For a test drive, call 1-800-357-6100 to locate your nearest dealer. Or visit our website at www.mercedes-benz.ca.



Mercedes-Benz

FIFTY YEARS OF CONFEDERATION

BY JOHN DEMONT

When Larry Tremblait has a little free time—which is not often, given the state of the fishery on Bonaventure Bay these days—he likes to hop in his half-ton, light up one of his hand-rolled cigarettes and drive out towards the Cape. It is a short spin, past low-growing shrubs and grass where fishermen's houses once stood. Heading out of town, Tremblait, 42, with thick, dark moustache and a mustache on his chest, starts to share the wear from a life spent exploring, can lobster for a while the former fishermen and plant workers now selling away on a government make-work project—fishing up the town of St. John's waterfront. For a few minutes, he can put out of his mind the growing number of boarded-up buildings on the narrow, residential street where he has lived all his life—and the welcome fact that everyone seems suddenly elated in this place that the young here, for the most part, abandoned.

Where he stops his truck, the road—and coastline—racks. Bonaventure is more, 300 years ago, Italian explorer John Cabot probably made land for the first time in the New World. Tremblait has his history here: in April 1886 his boat went down on his first trip to the very spot. He watched his brother drown in the icy waters, himself clinging to his overturned vessel for six hours until help came. Still, Tremblait says he could never live anywhere else. "I don't even like St. John's—it's just too big for me," says the married father of two, looking out over the ocean. "We've been fishing here for generations. It's hard now. But this is my place...we take the bad with the good."

Anyone who has ever visited Newfoundland and Labrador can understand why the place factors such fierce loyalty in its residents. Today, a half-century after Newfoundland joined Confederation, it remains raw, sweeping and close to the elements—in 271,850 square kilometres one of the last great expanses of wilderness left in

the planet. In an age of the 128,000 sq. km. and 400,000 people, it is a province where men still hunt seal pups on the Atlantic ice and many people live in such isolation that they can only be reached by moonlight, boat or float plane. And there is a stubbornness in the inhabitants that has helped them survive everything the hard land throws at them.

Yet 50 years after Newfoundland joined Canada, change is coming. Since the province's merger, the cod fishery, collapsed in the early 1980s, the outports have been dying. The young and ambitious continue to leave the province, looking for a better future. Political leaders, meanwhile, are looking for new economic miracle cures—for a "new" Newfoundland. But there is a fear that the very elements that make Newfoundland so compellingly different from the rest of Canada could be disappearing, too.

At the very least, the province seems on the cusp of wrenching change—perhaps as wrenching as the decision to join Canada five decades ago. And what Larry Tremblait wants to know is how he looks out at the waters fished by his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, as will there be a place for people like him in this reconfigured Newfoundland?

Brian Tobin has a vision. And what the premier sees—in clearly as if he had the power to peer straight across the Atlantic—is Ireland, the land of his forebears. For most of modern history Ireland was a remote island on the edge of a great continent, dying a slow death as its best and brightest migrated elsewhere. But just a few decades, Ireland transformed itself into an economic powerhouse through a combination of television technology, manufacturing, tourism and entrepreneurial grit. It is a model Tobin thinks he can export and encourage to break Newfoundland's historic dependence on the fishery.

And the fact that political leaders have been talking about diversification since Newfoundland joined Confederation on March 31, 1949, does not seem to have been one bit. "There are a lot of parallels here," he stresses. "If it works for Ireland it can work for Newfoundland and Labrador. All that matters is the limits of our own imagination. It is a question of rewriting the script that says we are the poor cousin of Confederation."

Although broad swaths of the island still seem trapped in the past, that vision has already begun. The power of the merchants who for so long held sway in the outports and commercial centres has diminished, even as the standard of living of all Newfoundlanders has improved during Confederation. The immense influence of the Catholic church, weakened by a string of sexual abuse scandals during the late 1980s, declined even further last year when Tobin's government finally brought in legislation secularizing the public school system. In 1949, the only Newfoundlanders with university degrees were those wealthy enough to pay for an education on the Canadian mainland, England or the United States. Now, Memorial University of Newfoundland, which began granting degrees the same year Newfoundland joined Canada, is turning out as many as 1,000 graduates a year. "The story of Newfoundland in the last 50 years is one of increasing sophistication and education and less isolation," notes James Hiler, a history professor at Memorial. Economically, the situation is still bleak. As a "have-not" province, Newfoundland depends on federal transfer payments. Only 46.6 per cent of its current \$2.3-billion budget comes from Ottawa. At 17.6 per



A NEW COURSE: Tobin (with his wife Joanne) envisions a far different future for his native province and its capital, St. John's.

cent, the province's unemployment rate is the highest in Canada, and nearly 10 per cent live in poverty above the national average. And the great exodus continues—in 1997 15,000 Newfoundlanders suffered a net loss of 10,000 people.

But there are hopeful signs. For one thing, a new, scaled-down—and, ironically, richer—fishery has emerged from the wreckage of the 1992 cod moratorium. In 1996, 27,000 Newfoundlanders still worked full time in the industry, compared with more than 41,700 in the peak years before the moratorium. Inshore fishermen—those with boats under 10 metres in length—continue to struggle. But those who own bigger boats, able to sail to go farther offshore in pursuit of high priced shrimp, crab and other shellfish, are pulling

'This is my place—we take the bad with the good'

in recent catches—so much so that the value of the province's fish landings hit \$880 million last year, the highest in history.

The fishery's restructuring, moreover, comes at a time when production from the Halibut offshore field is nearly to be full-scale. The oilfield, which began producing crude in 1995 and has a projected life of 30 years, had an output of 1,000 to 120,000 barrels a day last year. This year, Hibernia, which directly employs about 600 Newfoundlanders, should reach maximum production of 150,000 barrels per day—a big reason why Dominion Bond Rating Service Ltd. last summer upgraded Newfoundland's credit rating (to BAA), its third the lowest of all the provinces. And experts predict that Newfoundland will lead the nation in growth for the second straight year in 1999.

Granted, it does not take much to stir an economy as tiny as Newfoundland's. But few things seem to be stirring in the business. The Terra Nova oilfield is scheduled to go on production in late 2000. While Linc, Hibernia and other fields will follow soon after. With a little luck, the Viceroy Bay medical mine—stalled by a dispute between the province and Inco Ltd. over Tabin's insistence that Inco honour an earlier pledge to build a smelter in Newfoundland—could be back on track. And the drought-wilted, on-again-off-again talks between Newfoundland and Quebec over developing the gigantic Lower Churchill hydro project in Labrador could be heading back to the negotiating table. "It's not going to happen overnight," says Tabin. "But my own belief is that Newfoundland and Labrador is in the beginning stages of a dramatic shift."

Some movement is already afoot. A recent polling of Canada's business community by Ottawa-based research firm Brimacombe Group Inc. placed the St. John's software development firms on its list of 35 up-and-comers. But a lunar market of just \$44,000—about the same as the Toronto bedroom community of Mississauga—means Newfoundland is still a province where taking business risks requires immense courage. "This is a great place to live," says Craig Dublin, chairman of CIBC Helicopters Ltd., one of the world's largest helicopter operating companies and perhaps the leading light in Newfoundland business. "But I'd still be downgrading as putting contracts I didn't take my business out of Newfoundland."

Even so, the province, per head, the Avalon Peninsula where St. John's is located and northern Bays, is suddenly dotted with places that have the smell of prosperity about them for the first time in recent memory. Back in the mid-1980s, Arnold's Cove, nestled deep on the shoreline of Placentia Bay on the neck of the Avalon, was teeming on the brink. After the neighbouring Cove-by-Choice oil refinery closed down, a quarter of the hamlet's 1,600 residents had to leave in search of work.

But now, with the town back a decidedly brighter future, some are moving back. The refinery is up and running again, serviced by Trans-Boreal Vitol Inc. So is the local fish plant, owned by Lunenburg, N.S.-based Bligh-Lane Foods Inc., where 400 people work processing cod caught by Inuita trawlers in the Barents Sea. A few kilometres away from the huge tanks where crude from the Riser oilfield is stored, Nova Scotia crude runs down an arterial road from the highway toward a fabrication plant where, by summer, some 700 people should be busy building production facilities for the Terra Nova oilfield. "It's right in the middle of it," says Fred Francis, president of the Avalon Coast Area Chamber of Commerce. "We're going to be the anchor of capital of Newfoundland."

It only the rest of the province—which many people consider to be

the real Newfoundland—could feel so hopeful. Two hundred kilometres west of Arnold's Cove, on the Route 1 peninsula, a road runs between some swish houses, just a block scattered with fishing boats, then through some place trees where a small cove with moat, well-tended grounds sits in a clearing. A few hundred yards away, wet washdown covers. It's a beautiful scene as he lies up his dog. It is late on a weekday morning. But the only sign of activity among the fishing sheds of Red Harbour is the black, bespectacled 49-year-old fisherman and his high-splitted dog, Blue.

Senior's father mortgaged the family home in 1968, floating the house by loans from nearby Port Elizabeth. The move was part of premier Joey Smallwood's urban renewal program, under which the government agreed to pay while settlements to pick up and move to larger communities. The program was brutally efficient: more than 200 settlements, including Port Elizabeth, disappeared from the map. Senior now wonders whether history is repeating itself. The young people in his community want nothing to do with fishing. The cod are



THE FISH THAT BINDS: Truitt's family has been fishing for generations

gone, the bigger boats needed for catching crab and shrimp are prohibitively expensive, and new regulations make it harder for fishermen to collect employment assistance benefits. So the young men, heading for the big cities and the booming economy of the mainland, where at least they think are paid with jobs. Senior knows it is just a matter of time before his two boys, ages 18 and 18, will follow. "I've said, 'I've said,'" he says softly as he has thick support. "It just keeps up, this place is turning into a ghost town."

In 1989, Clyde Wells and his Labrador swept into power in Newfoundland promising to "bring every mother's son home." Nothing could have been more unfriendly, bleak as he and his successors, Tabin, have tried, Newfoundlanders continue to leave. And so that the lowest birthrate of any province in the country and the full magnitude of the problem becomes apparent in 27 years, Newfoundland will have fewer people than the 368,000 citizens it claimed when it joined Canada. In the face of these grim facts, Tabin, who has four brothers who had to leave Newfoundland for work, is being realistic.

"This nation," Elect me and I will keep every mother's son home," he intones, it never was true and never will be true," he says. "We're in a global economy where mobility is a fact of life. When we want to use to keep every son or daughter home, but to create an environment where people have a real choice about whether to go or not."

How this will be achieved is uncertain. The population in the last



THE SHAPE OF THE FUTURE: The Hibernia oilfield is nearly to hit maximum production



A DISAPPEARING WAY OF LIFE: As the young leave en masse, old traditions fade

centres—St. John's, Corner Brook, and Grand Falls-Whitton—may remain relatively stable, but on the fringes, entire communities are disappearing or becoming rustic, senior citizens overpopulated. Creating new jobs in places like Arnold's Cove has only exacerbated the drain from the outposts. The census is so dramatic that 170 of Newfoundland's 290 municipalities—about half of which have fewer than 500 people—are now eligible for debt relief from the department of municipal and provincial affairs, in part because of their roiling tax bases. At Wade Lake, an economics professor at Memorial, blazes says, "Rural Newfoundland is dying."

Behind him in the dim air of the outposts. After 12 years in English Harbour West, an isolated village of 136 on the southern coast of the province, Daphne Frazar has finally had enough. Her husband Williams, who has lived all his 34 years in the village, holds down a job as a custodian at the local school. But English Harbour West, like so many isolated Newfoundland communities, simply does not have

the facilities that bigger centres can offer. And so the family is getting ready to move after the end of the school year. In Daphne's view, life has to be better in St. John's. Also, where her husband has a job waiting for him at a housing company, she has a job waiting for her at a housing company. She has lived here for 12 years, and where their 16-year-old son will no longer have to drive for an hour just to find a hockey rink. "I've got no regrets leaving here," she says warmly. "I don't think I'll ever be back after this for the new life."

But each time someone else leaves, a way of life, many times very close to extinction. The old fisherman's skills, rural folklore and subject traditions will die with no new generation to pass them on. To those with a discerning eye, the distinct support accents—derived from the dialects of southwest England and southeast Ireland—are already starting to disappear. Many people fear Newfoundland's very identity could follow.

At some level that helps explain the recent explosion of homesick artists desperately trying to express Newfoundland's distinct texture, sound, smell and feel. It seems unusual for so small a province to be able to boast acclaimed painters like Christopher and Mary Pratt, award-winning musicians like The Irish Descendants and Great Big Sea, but novelists like Wayne Johnston, whose version of Smallwood's life, *The Colony of Unrequited Dreams*, was recently sold to an American publisher for a six-figure price tag. Not to mention every comic, a comedian's comic, now working in Canadian television. But not as much as passion. And if living on this still impoverished island is about anything at all, perhaps it is the triumph of passion over logic. "Those of us who stay feel very strongly about this place," explains Kevin McKenna St. John's playwright and novelist. "I know that if you stay it will be hard to make a living. But if you leave, it's the thing that drives you as an artist. So you make that trade-off."

As do all Newfoundlanders who stubbornly cling to their beloved island. On a day when the salt, water and rock, Cape Bonaville seems pristine, as if while centuries could go by without anyone's footsteps. And there is a trackless quality to Tremblay's words as he sits in his truck and explains what still drives him away from the days he can fish on an ocean that richly takes his brother and leaves the other behind. "You're your own boss and you're up on the morning and you're out in the fresh air all day," he says. "It's a nice feeling at the end of the day to come home with a good catch and a full day's pay in your pocket." Such certainty has so often been a rare thing in Newfoundland, where the bare, unglorious landscape has always been the perfect metaphor for life. Today's hopeful signs could, in some Newfoundlanders' eyes, just as easily be a trap. Set at age 50 it is easier, and far more promising, to dwell on the province's awesome potential rather than its immense challenges. And the dream of the day when the clippers finally ends—and those who have gone down the road can finally come home. □

INTERNAL CAMPAIGN:
Sealwood picketed
in eastern cities

STILL MOURNING AFTER FIVE DECADES

If St. John's has a grande dame, it may well be Grace Spurgeon, a tiny, 64-year-old former schoolteacher with a length as great as wind chimes in a light breeze. Her position within the province's Tory establishment is such that any time the party convenes she is invited to attend as a guest of honour. Newfoundlanders who know her nodding that Spurgeon "has a tongue on her." But it still comes as something of a shock when, after a fitting and useful piece of fruit-cake, the otherwise exquisitely mannered bodder at Victoria degrees from Memorial University in St. John's and her alma mater, Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B., sits back in her chair, blinks at the afternoon sunlight and says of Joyce Sealwood, a man who taught Newfoundlanders to consider almost a saint: "I wish someone would have given him poison before the whole thing got started."

The flag was the nucleus, least-threatening campaign that brought Newfoundland into Confederation a minute before midnight on March 31, 1949. For Sealwood and the rest of the confederates, the lure of Newfoundland was worth the divisive battle that, literally, pitted sibling against sibling. But for others, something died when Britain's oldest colony joined Canada. The very day that Prime Minister Louis Saint-Laurent and Gordon Bradley, another subject of the confederate cause, carved the first strokes of Newfoundland's coat of arms into a black shell at the base of Parliament's Peace Tower, some flags in St. John's flew at half mast, men wore black ties and armbands and some homeowners draped their houses in black crepe.

Fifty years later, the mourning continues. And not just among the participants in the great divide, like Spurgeon, who travelled the outposts campaigning against Confederation in the lead-up to the two

reefer referendums of 1948. No one can deny that union with Canada brought federal transfer payments, the security of a social safety net and, as a result, a level of prosperity to the outposts—at least while the cod stocks flourished—that might have been unimaginable if Newfoundland had remained on its own. But among many Newfoundlanders there still lingers another reason of the story—that Ottawa and the British government conspired to snuff the island into Canada and that, since then, Confederation has blotted away all of Newfoundland's pride, spirit and resource riches. "The Confederation story," stresses John FitzGerald, a history lecturer at Memorial who is writing a book on the subject, "for better or worse ignores who we are."

A sense of resentment over how Confederation has turned out echoes through Newfoundland's popular culture. It resonates in feature films such as *Saint Matis* in 1981, with its allegation of outright fraud and manipulation, and the old and new Newfoundland patriotic songs that were performed together in 1984. *Widow*, a 1988 recording that his sole will across the island. It provides the focus for *At Last Our Father*, a play by St. John's playwright Tony Gillis, staged for performance this summer at the province's Stephenville Theatre Festival. The play's elegiac last lines, uttered by the staunchly unconfederate hero, are: "She's gone, boy, she's gone."

In part, that attitude is a harbinger back to a romanticized past as a dominion. British navigator Sir Humphrey Gilbert took nominal possession of the island for the Queen of England in 1583. For the next two centuries, Newfoundland was a fishing station, ruled by the whims of the British fishing fleet. Responsible government was finally

granted in 1855. But the prospect of joining Canada has divided Newfoundlanders ever since. Lord Dufferin suggested it for the first time in his famous report published in 1839. The anti-confederates—inspired by a rumour saying whose title, *Come Near to Your Peril*, *Confession* 1847 was itself a warning—won a decisive election on the issue in 1868. But the question of Confederation continued to surface in the decades that lie below—and became particularly acute in 1934, after Britain wavered and sold its guarantee when Newfoundland second on the verge of defaulting on its foreign debt. (The Commonwealth of Government, made up of officials appointed by Britain, remained in power until Confederation.)

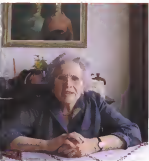
By the end of the Second World War, though, Newfoundland second again to be self-supporting. It had the world's two largest airports in Gander and Goose Bay, a booming fishery, a per capita deficit that was a fraction of Canada's and the promise of untold mineral riches in Labrador. And that is precisely why some Newfoundlanders are so annoyed when they look at the state of their province today. The rest of Canada may feel they are keeping its youngest province aloof with their tax dollars. But Ben Tobin, the former premier, says that Confederation transformed Newfoundland from a local fiefdom ruled by a few rich merchants into a true democracy where ordinary Newfoundlanders "are now the merchants, the doctors, the lawyers and the members of the House of Assembly."

But when critics consider the legacy of Confederation, they point

Walter Carter, a former Newfoundland MP and member of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, recently wrote in *St. John's Telegram* that the terms of union, under which Canada assumed Newfoundland's debt but also assumed control over the fishery, were so onerous that Ottawa and St. John's needed to go back to the bargaining table and come up with a new arrangement. Even blunter in media magazine *Harry Steele*, the chairman and chief executive officer of Newfoundland's Capital Corp. Ltd., which owns newspapers and radio stations throughout the country. The son of a noted confederate, he was just 30 when Newfoundland joined Canada. "If I could have foreseen then what it was going to do to us I would never have voted yes," he now declares.

For many, the anger burns over the process rather than the end result. James Hallett was a young lawyer practicing in St. John's in 1946 when Newfoundland held its first election since 1859—not to elect a government, but to elect delegates for a national convention that the British government had called in its consideration of Newfoundland's political future. Newfoundlanders themselves would decide their fate in a national referendum, but the question was which options would be on the ballot. It took two years of wrangling, but in the end, the delegates voted to include two possibilities: a return to responsible government, or maintaining the status quo of having their affairs run by the commission. It took the intervention of the commission to get Confederation on the ballot—a point that makes

Some Newfoundlanders regret the decision to join Canada



confederates to this day. "It was a shotgun marriage," recalls Hallett, now 76 and retired in St. John's. "The fix was in."

The campaign for votes featured everything: high drama and low cunning, even hints of corruption on the part of the confederate campaign, which was said to have been backed, clandestinely, by the federal Liberal party. In his recent book *Confederation: Deciding Newfoundland's Future*, James Miller, a history professor at Memorial University, called the campaign "an exercise in almost reprehensible which caused widespread, lingering and justifiable offence." On one side were the forces of Confederation, led by Sealwood, the often-quoted journalist and labour organizer who crosscrossed the province and blathered the radio sermons with his promises of bountiful resources and better pensions.

There opponents included the powerful Roman Catholic Church and wealthy St. John's merchants, most of whom were anxious to see Newfoundland remain its own elected government. Adding to the drama and confusion was a splinter group, led by prominent St. John's businessman Chesley Coulter—whose son John would be a powerful provincial and federal Tory cabinet minister—urging economic union with the United States. When the vote was finally held on June 3, 1949, Confederation finished second in responsible government by about 5,200 votes, with the existing British guarantee a distant third. Without a clear majority, a second referendum offering only Confederation or independence, was held on July 25, 1949. Confederation won by less than 7,000 votes.

Gordon Winter, arguably the last great Father of Confederation, remembers feeling pride and excitement when he stood inside Government House in St. John's on April 1, 1949—the day after Newfoundland became Canada's 10th province. Four months earlier, he had been part of the Newfoundland team who negotiated the terms of union with Ottawa. As he and eight others were sworn in as Newfoundland's first cabinet, Winter remembers feeling good about the deal they had struck. But he also recalls being saddened by the funeral air that enveloped parts of the day that day. His own father had lowered the Union Jack in front of his home in ball-ball in mourning. "It is hard to convey the pensive people felt that day," Winter, 86, now says. Except for those who still feel the same ache of loss, as it 50 years ago was just yesterday.

JAMIE DEWONT in St. John's

©2008 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved. This publication is protected by copyright. Any unauthorized use or distribution of this work is prohibited. For more information, contact Pearson Education, Inc., 501 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116. Printed in the United States of America. This book is printed on acid-free paper.

Put 1,400 engineers and 2,300 technicians together and there's no telling what they'll come up with.

Take, for instance, the dimpled bolt.

On every bolt of every Lexus, you'll find the unmistakable mark of our engineers. It's a tiny sliver of steel that has been cooped out of the head to reduce the overall weight of the car by an amounting one kilogram. Obvious? Perhaps. But when you're dealing with performance figures like those found on a Lexus LS400, it's a heavy stuff indeed.

Consider the vehicle's acceleration capability. A 0-60 (with commensurate car-to-car grin) in a brief 5.6 seconds. Or its top track speed of 240 km/h.

Thanks to its small part, to a powerful 290-hp, 52-valve V-8 engine. Consider too, its .28 coefficient of drag. An aerodynamic, and not to mention, aesthetic achievement that surpasses all other luxury sedans and equals that of many sports cars.

Then there is the astonishingly fragile figure for an automobile of such endowment: an 8.7L/100 km highway fuel consumption.

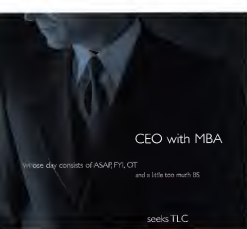
Can numbers like these really be attributed to a simple dimpled bolt? Probably not. But certainly the thinking behind the bolt.

To find out more, give us a call or visit us at our website: 1-800-251-2872 or www.lexususa.com.



The 1999 LS400. Starting from \$75,300.





At the Metropolitan we understand that the business world can be less than rewarding. Which is why we gamper you with luxurious amenities and services. After all you deserve it.



METROPOLITAN HOTELS
At the Metropolitan

Canada NOTES

COPPS SUES HUSTLER

Heritage Minister Sheila Copps said she has served notice that she will sue the Montreal-based Canadian edition of Hustler, the hard-core magazine headquartered in Los Angeles, for libel. In January, the magazine ran a spoof contest asking readers to match a head shot of Copps with a selection of pictures of genitalia, and to write in explaining why they would like to have sex with the minister.

MARIJUANA TRIALS

Federal Health Minister Allan Rock announced the government will hold clinical trials on the medicinal use of marijuana. Many people suffering from such diseases as cancer, AIDS and multiple sclerosis insist that the drug eases pain and some of the symptoms of their diseases.

A SHORT REPRIEVE

The financially troubled Expo will stay in Montreal—at least for another 90 days. Although a deadline for the team to have a new Canadian ownership group and stadium financing in place expired on the weekend, baseball commissioner Bud Selig wants to extract all alternatives for the Expo to survive in Montreal before he allows president Claude Brochu to sell the franchise or move it to Virginia.

SENATE STANDOFF

MPs squared off with senators—and with each other—over the Red Chamber's request for increases of almost \$3 million in the \$44.5-million budget. With Reformers, New Democrats and some backbench Liberals agitating against the request, Sharon Carstairs, the deputy government leader in the Senate, threatened a vote slowdown if the increase is not approved.

RELIVING THE HORROR

A murder case that shook Toronto almost 13 years ago finally made it to court when the trial of Francis Carl Roy began. Roy is charged with killing Alison Perotti, an 11-year-old who disappeared in July, 1986, after being lured from her home by someone claiming to be a photographer. Her severed body—she had been sexually assaulted and strangled—was found two days later. Police say new DNA evidence has linked Roy, an earlier suspect in the case, to the crime. He has pleaded not guilty.



McChung with Premier Ralph Klein in background: *Just*

A judicial apology

Supporters of Judge John McChung, known as "Duke" in Alberta's legal community, came out swinging in the court of public opinion last week, the controversial Alberta Court of Appeal judge apologized for his now infamous attack on Supreme Court of Canada Justice Claire L'Heureux-Dubé, who had written a scathing judgment when the Supreme Court unanimously overturned a McChung decision. McChung publicly blinched back by suggesting

that the personal views of L'Heureux-Dubé—who was hospitalized twice in 1978—could help explain Quebec's increasing male suicide rate. McChung said he was unaware of the barely-tragedy, adding that his comments amounted to an "overwhelming error." Then *Barbapapa* Toronto criminal lawyer Edward Greenpan blamed L'Heureux-Dubé for starting the fight, calling her a "buddy" Greenpan also said that L'Heureux-Dubé's criticism of McChung's controversial original ruling—that a 17-year-old girl who was raped by a man during a job interview was not really sexually assaulted—was "fact-oriented."

Throughout the week, the chief continued to police public opinion. Alan Gold, head of the Canadian Criminal Lawyers Association, and Alan Berovoy of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, called for the Canadian Judicial Council, which is now investigating the comments about McChung's conduct, to drop its review. Some letters to the editor accused L'Heureux-Dubé of being a feminist bias—even as other commentators continued to criticize what they viewed as McChung's reactionary views. L'Heureux-Dubé, meanwhile, did not comment on the matter.

The Duplessis orphans

It was a long time coming. But last week, Quebec Premier Lucien Bouchard stood in the national assembly and apologized, on behalf of his province, to the so-called Duplessis orphans. The orphans: many of these illegitimate children, now placed in churches, orphanages and schools from the 1930s to the 1960s—the era of premier Maurice Duplessis. But, they claim, they were falsely transferred to psychiatric hospitals—in order to take advantage of larger federal subsidies. There, many of them were sexually and physically abused and subjected to electroshock and lobotomies. "The past can never be undone," Bouchard said as he offered the apology "our most sincere apologies."

But he also paid homage to the devotion of the Roman Catholic orders that run the institutions at the time. "That era may have had its share of misery and mistakes," the premier said, "but it also saw many examples of great devotion." Bouchard rejected the demand by the 3,000 surviving orphans that the province hold a public inquiry into their treatment. And he earlier ignored them with his announcement of a special \$3-million aid fund. "That's a \$1,000 a person for children who were legally incarcerated, falsely diagnosed, raped," said Bruno Roy, the head of the Committee of Duplessis Orphans. "It's a scandal on top of a scandal—it's a humiliation on top of another humiliation."

POLITICS

A new premier

The territory of Nunavut's first premier will be Paul Okalik, a 34-year-old lawyer who represents the riding of Inuvik-North, and is considered one of the bright new lights of the new legislature. Okalik was chosen by Nunavut's 19 MLAs, who were elected on Feb. 16 and will begin governing the territory on April 1 when all territorial capitals from the Northwest Territories. The legislature will not be organized along party lines.

Okalik beat out Jack Anawak, 48, a former Liberal MP who was widely considered the front-runner. The new premier will face plenty of problems as he sets out to govern the two-million-square-kilometre territory and its 25,000 people, including high unemployment and widespread alcohol and substance abuse. Okalik knows these challenges only too well: a teenage father who was expelled from high school, he later managed to turn his life around and attend university and law school. He vows to make education a priority.

TELLING HER STORY

Lewinsky's laments may hurt prosecutor Ken Starr

[illegible]

In the interview and in *Missus's* story, the still-alive book by North biographer Andrew Morison, Lawtonia finally stepped out from behind a story for the first time to shape her story without most of the intricates imposed by a legal investigation. After being supported so much by the police, she was able to do her own singing, portraying herself as a free-spirited but well-meaning young woman who found herself both in love with the President of the United States and being used by his enemies as a "patsy" against him. She made a point of apologizing to Hillary Clinton and daughter Chelsea "for what they've been through." And in a culture where lies and infamy often seem linked, she said she was glad to have her husband's name cleared by an ascending series of serious inquiries—at least \$7.5 million from her book advance, magazine deals and interview fees in Europe.

There were few revelations—not surprising for a relationship already exhaustively documented by squads of investigators. Lewinsky still only 25, did reveal more about her taste for older men. She told Martin that in 1995, while she was involved with Clinton, she

had an affair with a co-worker at the Pentagon, a woman identified only as "Thomas." Morton, best known as the conduit for the late Diana, Princess of Wales's account of her failed marriage to Prince Charles in his best-selling *Diana: Her True Story*, writes that Lewinsky became pregnant and had an abortion. That upset her so much that she sought therapy, and came to understand that she took up with married men because she lacked self-respect. "What I've come to see is that that happened because I didn't have enough feelings of self-worth," she told Walters. "So that I didn't feel that I was worthy of being No. 1 to a man."

Mostly, the talk was all about Monica—how she felt, suffered and ultimately married. That she did after months into the two most important men in her recent life: Clinton and Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel who dragged her through the scandal. She said the harshness of public scrutiny "hurt her." She portrayed the Clinton despite his famously diatriphic reference to her as "that woman," mostly sympathetic. She no longer loves him, she stated, but found him to be "a very sensual man who has a lot of sensual feelings." I think he struggles with his sensuality because he doesn't think he should's OK. And if he feels he has to hold himself back, then that can't hurt any more. I think, she found love at the top—"reminded me of the love I had in my first marriage." In Monica's words, "What's more, the President is a good friend"—something she discovered during the first of his infamous trysts near the Oval Office.

At the same time, after watching him deny their affair for months and try to portray her as a "whore," Lewinsky sadly concluded that he lied to her and about her. "I always knew he wasn't a very truthful person," Morton quotes her as saying. "But the events of

Lowinsky: he rose
with a president
and used as
a 'joker'

the last year have shown him to be a much bigger liar than I ever thought. Now I see him as a selfish man who lies all the time."

She whistleblows and Lewinsky's harassment against Clinton they paid behind her feelings for Starr and his investigators. Under the attorney-client rule she reached with him last year, Starr must approve any interview she gives and she is forbidden from directly criticizing his office. But Martin knows no doubt about what she thinks of the way the prosecutors treated her, starting on Jan. 16, 1998, when they took her to a hotel room and, she says, threatened her with 27 years in prison if she did not co-operate. "During his investigation," Martin writes, "Kenneth Starr had not once met Monica Lewinsky, and yet she felt that he had defiled and mistreated her—not physically, but by using his legal and constitutional power to strip away every vestige of her dignity and her humanity."

Morton, a writer to whom *sublimity* is a stranger, likes his chapters about Lewis's crimes that day "Terror in Room 1012." After being invited to lunch at the hotel by her erstwhile friend Linda Tripp, Lewis did find herself surrounded by FBI agents and prosecutors who were

considering whether to launch an investigation into Stan's methods, including how he treated Lewensky. Her account bolsters the case

of those who argue that Starr trampled the rules in her eagerness to get Clinton. In particular, *Monter's Story* makes clear that his investigators had a copy of Lewinsky's false affidavit denying a sexual relationship with Clinton even before it had been officially filed in court. By preventing her from contacting her lawyer and killing her not to file the papers, it can be argued, Starr's people manipulated her into committing the very crime—signing a false affidavit—they want to prove she so keenly accused Clinton.

her as the key to their attempt to show that Clinton had lied and obstructed justice in Paula Jones's sexual harassment case. Lewinsky would hold for 30 hours, writes Morton, and discouraged from contacting her lawyer or her family. Not only did they threaten to prosecute her, she recalls, but they said they would go after her mother as well. "I find it difficult to describe the raw openness, the fear I felt. It was as if my stomach had been cut open and someone had poured acid onto my wound."

By Morton's superheated account, she contemplated killing herself. "The room had shifting windows, and she considered throwing herself out, in crash to her death through the glass canopy below." But "in her overwrought and terrified state, she thought that the FBI had a sniper on the opposite building ready to shoot her if she made any threatening or otherwise untoward movement." Even now, Morton writes, "the moon-faced figure of Kenneth Starr" continues to haunt Lewis. "Morton lives in dread of the special prosecutor, fearing that at any moment he will revoke her immunity and send her to jail."

Overweight indeed. But if Lewis's account has any impact beyond feeding the curiosity of the twirling circle of scandal aficionados, it may well be here. Nothing she says about Clinton is especially damning, but the way she portrays Starr could blacken his own name. The U.S. justice department

THE MONICA FOLLIES

THE MONEY

After what she calls her "nightmare" year, Monica Lewinsky finally began to cash in big-time last week. She stood to take in \$7.5 million from her book deal, her photo shoots for European magazines, and her interview with Britain's Channel Four, which has been sold to more than 25 countries. But she still owes an estimated \$3 million in legal bills.

The biggest winner may be the American Broadcasting Corp. Interviewees with Barbara Walters, which Lewinsky did for free, brought in an extra \$45 million for the network, according to industry watchers. It netted a 48 "share" (the percentage of households watching at least part of it)—still short of the record celebrity interview, Oprah Winfrey talking with Michael Jackson, which gained a 56 share in 1993-94. Canista, a third of TV sets were tuned to

Levensky, double the audience CTV would normally get.

THE BOOK
Mexico's Story
by British author
Andrew Morton,
debuted at No. 1
on Amazon.com's
best-sellers list.



THE EX-BOYFRIEND While Lewinsky's interview was airing, Clinton was attending a fundraiser for New Jersey Senator Bob Torricelli. There, as disco queen Gloria Gaynor took the stage, Clinton happily sang to her song. / *MN*

GIRLFRIEND Day of the ABC broad-
casts the Pentagon
taped Lowmeyer's
wife, called a year-long

start working at home and began a regular job as a "public affairs specialist" at the defense department's manpower data center in Rosslyn, Va. Salary (U.S.): the equivalent of \$142,900. Contact:

Linda recently on Monica "I would want to give her a hug"
 Monica on Linda, after leaving of the taping "I wanted to hurt her I felt like an animal wanting to claw at her skin"

THE LOON

According to Walters, Lewinsky didn't like how her hair fell in front of her face during her last TV appearance—the video of her U.S. Senate deposition—so she got a stylist to cut it back. And her weight, currently 172 lb., has been the subject of her existence, as she told Walters, “all my life.” But her lipstick, Club Monaco color, that scored with viewers, the company said the shade “died out across North America” as the show aired.

THE TOYS

Sales are still brisk for scandal-related kitsch-*à-la-mode*. Norcor's image or name adorns everything from large cigars from the Philippines (Olmos Special) to T-shirts, Monopoly-face gammon cookies, joke books, buttons, dolls and sculptures. A set of Russian-style dolls features the likeness of Clinton, which opens up to progressively smaller dolls of Lewinsky, Paula Jones, Jennifer Flowers and Kathleen Willey. Estimated sales of Monica were \$50 million.

THE CANADIAN CONNECTION

Lawrence told Morton that as the scandal broke, she and her mother briefly considered fleeing to Canada, but feared the FBI was watching every airport and border point. The longest she could have stayed in Canada as a tourist is six months—unless she applied for asylum as a refugee. An Ottawa spokesman said Lawrence would have been eligible for a hearing.

BERTON WOODWARD
and SIDAN CH

'Grateful to walk out alive'

The tangled jungle foliage is no choice in southern Uganda that even on those rare days when the clouds part and the rain stops, sunlight barely penetrates to the forest floor. Miki Kever, 24, a backpacker research scientist from Three Hills, Alta, has spent the past three years working to save the region's chimpanzees and giant mountain gorillas, made famous in the 1966 movie *Gorilla in the Mist*. The dangers he faced in the jungle never dampened the thrill he felt whenever he caught a glimpse of the apes. Miki headed eastward from around the world, also paid up to \$6,000 to see the gorillas—and last week it cost eight of them their lives.

At a camp in Buhunga, a tourist center in Uganda's Bwindi National Park, Kever and 13 tourists were rounded up by about 150 Rwandan rebels and marched all into the forest after a fire fight with armed park officers. Six, including Kever, were set free, while the remaining eight died terribly—their skulls crushed and their bodies bisected by repeated machine-gun blows. Four were British, two American and two New Zealanders. In notes left on the bodies, the rebels said: "Rwandas and British, we don't want you as our land. You support our enemy."

Aware of the severe blow to Uganda's tourist industry, President Yoweri Museveni moved to hunt down and kill the intruders—fighters—a violent ramping group from the Hutu forces that led the massacre of up to 800,000 minority Tutsi and other minorities in neighboring Rwanda in 1994. The rebels also looted Kever and the surviving tourists a written message for Museveni, warning him to end his support of the current Tutsi-led Rwandan government. Three days after the kidnappings, a Rwandan army unit reentered an neighboring Congo's civil war, killing 115 of the rebels. The Ugandan forces chased them over the border.

As he rested in Kampala, Uganda's capital, Kever recounted his harrowing brush with death to *Maclean's* Senior Writer Tina Penzell. Kever's story:

"We knew the Interahamwe had been in the area since December, but most of the tour area had been farther to the south of us—anywhere where we were. Then, last Sunday, we were ambushed by gunfire at about 10:30 a.m. I doubt if the rebels were more than 10m from the building I was sleeping in. But the entire campground and little town were hit at the



A Canadian survivor recounts an escape from a massacre

Kever: Exhausted camp, rebel troops

same time—everyone was right in the middle of the gunfire.

I didn't try to run out into the compound and I am very glad I didn't. Instead, I tried to shelter myself as much as I could inside any cabin, which was made of cement and bricks. But the rebels were so close to us that they broke the door in, and they designed me outside. They looted all my things—my shoes and watch, everything like that.

Previous Interahamwe incursions have been relatively small—30 or 40 people, not 150 heavily armed rebels. They had machine guns and two or three guns mounted on tripods, as well as hand grenades, knives, machetes and things. There were an awful lot of them and they had the cohesion, firepower and determination to carry out what they wanted to do.

They forced us to line up on the road, separated into men and women in different groups—

American, Canadian, British, Danish, New Zealanders—and they marched us into the jungle. We moved very slowly, constantly stopping and starting, because they were carrying fear of the vehicle who had been wounded in the firefight. It was go a bit, or down a bit, or down.

There was no rhyme or reason really to where the rebels chose to release some people back to stay behind, and the rest of us—my way went. But all we as an aid in different nationality, which seemed pretty arbitrary. They gave us the letter for the Ugandan government. All we looked at it, but it was written in atrocious French. It wasn't very readable, even by the one person in our group who spoke French quite fluently.

It was very easy to find our way back because 115 of the rebels and the rest of an had walked up the trail—it was very beaten down. On the way back we met the Ugandan army near the eight tourists who had been slaughtered. We stopped back while the soldiers removed the bodies—there was no need for us to see them at that point.

I think all of us felt extremely fortunate and grateful to walk out alive after what we had been through that day. It does frighten me that the rebels are still out there, but I will be returning to the same project I was working on because there is still a lot to be done. I am a firm believer that running away from things is not a good solution to anything. □

TROUBLE OVER LEBANON

Israeli explosives attacked targets of suspected Hizbullah guerrillas in south Lebanon and growing calls for a negotiated end to the fighting. The attacks were to avenge Hizbullah's killing of a top Israeli general in Feb. 28. Prime Minister Yassir Arafat's spokesman rejected a call from Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon to postpone the May 17 elections to a national unity government could oversee a Lebanon withdrawal.

ANWAR'S ATTACKER

Morocco's top police official was responsible for the prison beating of sacked deputy prime minister Anwar Ibrahim, according to testimony at a royal commission on the incident. Police Chief Abdul Rahman Hach, who later resigned, admitted slapping Anwar twice, but two police officers said Rahman had the jailed politician handcuffed and blindfolded before severely beating him on the night of his arrest. Anwar, who appeared in court with bruises, was charged with corruption and sex crimes after a falling out with Prime Minister Mahdi Mahfoud.

CUBAN DISSIDENTS TRIED

Four prominent Cuban dissidents went on trial in Havana, charged with sedition. They were arrested in 1997 for publishing a document criticizing Cuba's economic policies. If convicted, they could get up to six years in prison. The government refused to allow foreign observers to watch the trial.

FAULKNER EXECUTION SET

Three authorities set June 17 as the new date for the execution of Canadian death-row inmate Stanley Faulkner. The 61-year-old former mechanic from Jasper, Alta., received a life sentence in 1981 for the Oct. 18, 1975, slaying of a 17-year-old girl in that province for a 1975 robbery-murder. Faulkner's lawyer is still pushing for a court challenge.

BUSH STEPS CLOSER

Texas Gov. George W. Bush moved closer to declaring his candidacy for the U.S. presidency. While Bush, 52, stopped short of saying he will run for the White House on Dec. 18, he did make a last-minute announcement of a fund-raising committee for a possible campaign in which he is already seen as the favorite. Meanwhile, right-wing commentator Patrick Buchanan, 66, announced his candidacy—his third run for the presidency.

An uneasy path for Nigeria



Obasanjo celebrates victory: widespread voting irregularities

Staging a presidential vote in a country whose 100 million people had grown accustomed to military dictatorship was already a task riddled with logistical problems. The greatest challenge to the backers of Nigeria's historic Feb. 27 election was how to transport the vote, needed to hug voters. The longest bus ride, 30 hours, is worth only about 40 cents in the days leading up to the election, huge trucks packed with cash crossed the treacherous roads of the arid north and the tropical south. In the dense forest village of Uwebo, deep in the troubled heart of the oil-rich delta region, agents from the People's Democratic Party arrived the week of the vote, offering 200 sacks to anyone willing to vote for the "saccharin," symbol of the PDP.

The PDP candidate, former military ruler Olusegun Obasanjo, had the backing of Nigeria's wealthy generals. He spent billions of naira, and to no one's surprise, won a landslide. Voting irregularities were widespread, and balloting machines were especially common. Obasanjo's only rival, former finance minister Olu Falana, called the election a "hoax." Foreign

observers, relieved the exercise went off without serious violence, seemed eager to overlook maladministration and concentrate on the future. "If this election puts the military back in the barracks," said one diplomat, "it's a step in the right direction."

The irony is that Nigeria's return to democracy is a victory for the same military that has held sway for the past 15 years. Obasanjo, a 60-year-old retired general who ruled the country from 1993 to 1998 before voluntarily handing over power to civilians, is deeply unpopular among his own Yoruba people in the southwest.

He is, however, feared by the military establishment to the north. His critics dismiss him as an army stooge, but his supporters argue that he is the only person who can keep the military in check. Even so, there are troubling signs that some military ones are scheming to cling to power, especially those who have yet to reach barracks. "There is a strong possibility of another coup d'état by junior officers," says one Western diplomat.

Still, Obasanjo's political dilemma pales in comparison with his economic woes. Nigeria's infrastructure is in ruins: telephones work fitfully, electricity is sporadic. Obasanjo has promised to rebuild the economy but has not said how he intends to finance improvements in sectors such as education and health care. But more farms help pay cash: Canada has ended most of the punitive measures it imposed after the 1995 execution of writer activist Ken Saro-Wiwa, and Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Austin says he expects the Commonwealth to end Nigeria's 1992 suspension later this year.

STERN/LOWERY & Laps

Italian outrage

Angered by the acquittal of a U.S. marine charged with murdering 20 people who played to their deaths when the plane's jet engine exploded, a London court in a last-minute decision in the Italian Alps last year. Capt. Richard Ashley, 31, was acquitted by a U.S. military jury of 20 counts of murder after a 1997 slaughter after prosecutors failed to prove that Ashley was "hot-headed"—recklessly

flying his EA-6B Prowler too fast and too low. The court at Camp Lejeune, N.C., accepted defense arguments blaming the incident on faulty equipment and bad maps. Ashley, however, with a score of 10 on a 100-point justice over the dimensions of a videotape his post-mortem of the accident. He is from Marine Major General (Dennis) promised to try to secure Ashley further in court. Meeting D'Alema, U.S. President Bill Clinton pledged to review safety measures.

Business
COVER

Bill Gates BESIEGED

BY ROSS LAVER

He built it,

and they came. They came by the thousands last week, a ragtag army of passionate computer geeks in sundals and T-shirts, streaming into the San Jose Convention Center in California's Silicon Valley to hound the 39-year-old hacker from Helsinki who might just be the one to dethrone Bill Gates. Linux Torvalds, the Finnish anti-Gates who gave birth to the Linux operating system, was waiting with his wife, Tove, and a double-stroller carrying their two infant girls, the very picture of domesticity, with a diaper bag slung over his shoulder. The way other programmers had, several laptops. That when he ambled on to the stage to deliver his keynote address, the geeks hailed him as their leader, erupting into cheers and prolonged applause. "Calm down," an obviously embarrassed Torvalds said, and the crowd obediently fell silent. Afterward, they mobbed him for his

autograph, grewl men behaving like adolescent groupies at a rock concert.

Who is Linux Torvalds, and why has he become a high-tech hero? He may not be well known outside the computer industry, but in places like Silicon Valley Torvalds' name inspires awe and respect in equal measure, and for one very good reason. Linux, the operating system he invented as a 21-year-old university student in Finland, has in recent months emerged as a potential threat to Windows, the product that has made Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash., the world's most valuable and company by market capitalization. And nothing, but nothing, would delight the hackers of Silicon Valley more than to see maybe Microsoft brought down to size. To them, Gates is the Darth Vader of the desktop, a dangerous megalomaniac who must be stopped before he and his \$394-billion company achieve total world domination

An upstart geek and an antitrust case present real threats to Microsoft's software empire

It's still a long shot, but two recent developments have increased the odds that Torvalds and other enemies of Microsoft will get their wish. One is the growing popularity of Linux (freely with cynicism), so-called open-source programs that can be downloaded for free from the Internet. For years, it was a fringe operating system used mainly by software ideologists, but in the past few months Linux has won endorsements from many of the biggest names in computing. Microsoft accepted IBM Corp. as one of the hardware last month, joining other digital heavyweights such as Intel Corp., Oracle Corp., Sun Microsystems Inc., Hewlett-Packard Co., Silicon Graphics Inc., Compaq Computer Corp., and Dell Computer Corp. "The end is nigh for the Windows era," Oracle senior vice president Mark Jarvis declared in San Jose last week at LinuxWorld, the first major conference and exposition for the upstart operating system. "We're moving to an

ecosystem infancy as the earlier case did in telecommunications (page 38). The two attacks are unrelated but complementary. Microsoft's opponents are hoping the antitrust suit will slow the software behemoth's momentum long enough to give Linux a chance to make serious inroads in the Windows empire.

To many people, that outcome might seem inconceivable. Although Microsoft's share price has dipped recently—it closed last week at \$235 (U.S.), \$21 off its all-time high—the company's profits continue to skyrocket. In 1996, its third quarter alone, three months that ended on Dec. 31, it \$1.6 billion. Microsoft's control over computing is by most measures stronger now than ever before in the company's 24-year history. As much as 85 per cent of the world's 200 million personal computers run on Microsoft products; from the moment they are switched on, a level of dominance achieved by few companies in any major industry. Let alone in a sector so vital to the new economy. And with cash reserves of \$29 billion, the Redmond giant has the ability to buy up potential competitors before they can become a threat.

That strategy cannot be used to stop Linux—because no one company owns or controls it. But Microsoft executives have another weapon in their arsenal: Linux, for the moment, is far less user friendly than Windows. Ed Muth, Microsoft's group product manager, acknowledges Linux as a competitor, but dismisses the prospect of the system's widespread use. "There are fewer applications available for Linux," Muth said in a recent interview. "There's no long-term development road map, and there's a higher technical risk in using it."

Still Microsoft's own sense of invulnerability could be deceptive. Certainly no one knows better than Gates how easily technology companies can lose their footing. When Gates, then 30, and his childhood friend Paul Allen founded Microsoft in 1975, the computer industry was firmly in the grip of IBM—the "Big Blue," one of the world's most successful and admired companies, so powerful that three U.S. administrations fought to court the break it up. The federal government eventually gave up that antitrust battle, but Big Blue was caught off guard by the revolution in personal computing during the 1980s and lost its market dominance. The new leader was Gates, who reemerged later before the established giants of the computer industry that PC software, not hardware, was where the big money would be made.

The question is: will Microsoft miss out on the next big technological wave? Four years ago, the company woke up late to the growing popularity of the Internet, the phenomenon that now drives most of the hottest trends in computing, from electronic commerce to the demand for "intelligent appliances," shrewdly designed machines designed specifically to enhance retail and shop online. Microsoft has since caught up to its competitors, but only by spending hundreds of millions of dollars on research and development—and, the U.S. justice department charges in its antitrust suit, by unfairly targeting rival companies such as Netscape



Torvalds with the Linux mascot: enthusiasts are rallying to his operating system created by the Finnish anti-Gates

age of low-cost computing, and Linux is a key component of that transition."

Another, more immediate problem for Microsoft is the antitrust case currently unfolding in Washington, in which the company stands accused of using its near monopoly in personal computer operating systems to squelch competition in the market for Internet software. Due to wrap up this spring, it is the most important antitrust trial since the breakup of AT&T in the early 1980s, and could have as big an impact on the

Comments: Intel Corp. And struggles to defend itself against that accusation, Microsoft has to hope that it doesn't get sidetracked by another hot new trend, the open-source movement represented by Linux and Netscape.

The reason Linux threatens Microsoft's hegemony is that it directly challenges the way most of today's software is developed and marketed. In the early days of the PC in the 1980s, computer hobbyists—many of them university students—tended to write much of their own software and pass around copies of popular programs without paying for them. It was a Grass roots idea anyone who taught to end the Gates era, creating a seedling "Open letter to hobbyists" in 1978 in which he accused computer enthusiasts of stealing his own company's intellectual property. "The fact is, no one besides us has revealed a lot of money in hobby software," the Microsoft founder wrote. "We also paid such programs without paying for them, he added. "We hobbyists had a bad name, and should be kicked out of any club claiming they show up at it."

The letter provoked an angry backlash from amateur computer users, many of whom believed software belonged to the public domain. But within a few years, Gates's profit-oriented approach to software development had become the rule rather than the exception. In 1984, a handful of activists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, led by an offbeat hacker named Richard Stallman, created the first Free Software Foundation to promote the use of non-copyleft programs. Few people outside the academic community, however, took the foundation seriously. Why write applications for free when businesses such as Gates were proving just how lucrative a popular program could be? Across North America, programmers and budding entrepreneurs buzzed about creating



Torvalds and autograph hounds at LinuxWorld; grown men behaving like teenage pringles

their own "killer apps"—then sitting back while the money poured in. One person who did sit there was Lars Tornqvist (see story). Torvalds. Named after the scientist Lars Pauling and the character from the comic strip *Peewee*, Torvalds has been programming computers since his grandfather first gave him a Commodore VIC-90 when he was 10 years old. He bought his first PC in 1989 not long after he enrolled in a programming course at the University of Helsinki to learn about Unix, an operating system created by AT&T in 1969 and sold widely used by universities and corporations for educational-strength computing. Like virtually every other PC in those days, Torvalds' machine used Microsoft's MS-DOS operating system, the precursor to Windows. Torvalds decided that Gates's software wasn't up to his requirements, so as an experiment he decided to try writing a version of Unix that could run on the PC. He quickly discovered that many other people shared the same goal.

A Canadian hat in the ring

In his 23-year business career, Rob Young has made only two big mistakes. The first was the time he allowed his Toronto-based computer rental business to be swamped out by a larger company only to discover that he wasn't working for someone else. The second was his decision in 1992 when several of his customers introduced him to the Linux operating system, a huge patchwork of computer code that is freely available on the Internet. "It was the most bizarre thing I'd ever heard," Young recalls. "I asked these guys where Linux came from and they'd say things like, 'It's from engineers according to their skills, to engineers according to their needs.'" The Linux philosophy was enough to convince Young that Linux was, in commercial terms, a lost cause. "I knew that human activities don't replicate themselves unless there's a strong economic motive, so I was one of the skeptics. I figured there wasn't a chance in 100 this thing would take off."

Like a lot of one-time disbelievers, Young has since changed his mind. Instead of withering away, Linux has become the com-

puter industry's fastest-growing operating system with a user base of 1.2 million people, and doubling every year. Young, meanwhile, has found his economic model—and is working part time. Red Hat Software Inc., which he co-founded four years ago in the rolling hills near Raleigh, N.C., last year

LEADING THE CHARGE

Red Hat Software Inc. distributes the most popular of the simplified versions of the Linux computer operating system. The online magazine *LinuxWorld* recently polled 655 readers to find that Red Hat had assumed a commanding lead over its software competitors. The usage breakdown:



reaped in an estimated \$30 million by selling Red Hat branded versions of Linux, a product that cannot be copyrighted and which reliably sells every copy. With 400,000 copies shipped in 1998, Red Hat Linux is the most widely used version of Linux, and more than twice as popular as its strongest rival.

"If Young were just another pushy marketing guy, his success might be easier to comprehend. But 'aggressive' is not an adjective that suits this kindly 45-year-old native of Hamilton, Ontario and self-effacing. Young comes across like an outgoing boy scout, slightly glibly with his hair-combed glasses and company red t-shirt. He comes across himself first and foremost as a salesman, but acknowledges that the label may leave a misleading impression. "There is a selection where we are very aggressive and convince you to buy things you don't need, and there are others who are completely ineffective unless they're selling something they truly believe in. I can be very evangelical when I get on a mission—when I know what I'm selling is better than the alternative. One reason Young is effective is that Linux exemplifies in its background the often-contradictory cultures of business and software development.

Linus's Torvalds operates in a so-called intellectual bazaar, where ideas are shared and hackers compete to find solutions

In fact, Stallman and other members of the Free Software Foundation had already created many of the basic components of a free, Unix-like operating system. The main thing missing was the "kernel"—the chunk of code that connects all the other pieces of software and performs much of the real processing work.

By the summer of 1991, Torvalds had written his own kernel, which he called Linux. Hoping to get some feedback from fellow programmers, he posted a copy of his creation on the University of Helsinki's Internet server. Almost immediately people began to email him with requests, which Torvalds dutifully incorporated into the operating system. As word spread, the occupancy of Linux users expanded from a handful of people to 50 to several hundred. And as more hackers contributed ideas, Torvalds' operating system grew more powerful and gained additional features. "It all happened so gradually," Torvalds, who now lives and works in Santa Clara, Calif., northeast of San Jose, recently told *Linux Magazine*, a new monthly. "The only point where I kind of went, 'Wow,' was early 1992, when it went from me knowing five other people who ran Linux occasionally to suddenly having 300 people who used it after I suddenly I did at least all the people that used it."

Early on, Torvalds made two decisions that were to prove critical to Linux's popularity. Instead of trying to write all of the pieces of the operating system by himself, he first enlisting the Internet to take advantage of programs that had already been created by Stallman and his group. (Today, there are

thousands of programs capable of running on Linux, including word processors, spreadsheets, Internet browsers and a wide variety of applications.) In addition, he decided to distribute his work for free under a licensing system invented by the Free Software Foundation. Known as the General Public License and dubbed "copyleft," the scheme allows users to duplicate, alter, redistribute and even sell the software as long as that same freedom to copy and modify is passed along to all subsequent users. Developers who make changes to such programs are also required to make their source code, the guts of any program, freely available. Thus the term open-source software, intended to distinguish GPL programs from commercial software.

Another factor that drew interest in Linux was the increasing popularity of the Internet, which made it easy for software developers around the world to meet, code and work collaboratively on projects. Created in the 1980s as a means of linking universities and defense research establishments, the Internet itself is a product of open standards and shared resources. Much of the software that makes the Internet work was developed under an open-source model, including Sendmail, the application responsible for delivering e-mail to its recipients. "The Internet would not function if it wasn't for open-source software," says the late Raymond, 40, an influential Linux activist who lives in Milpitas, Pa. A self-styled "open-source theorist,"

Young and his Red Hat software: the making of a Linux hat in Belfast

He rejoined an history at the University of Toronto at the mid-1970s, but signed up for two programming courses and wrote many nights in the computer lab in the basement of Sidney Smith Hall. ("I was down there with all the other dweebs, feeding my punch cards into those big machines.") After graduating in 1978, Young went to work for an equipment-leasing company that was owned by distant relatives, eventually persuading the firm to establish a computer rental division with him as its head. That lasted until 1984, when Young started his own rental agency, with some outside investors. He sold that company in 1990 and spent two years working for the new owners in New York City before striking out on his own.

While in New York, Young had joined a software user group as a means of making business contacts. His carpal tunnel in the club was so bad a newsletter for users of Unix, a commercial operating system pop-



ular in the academic and corporate worlds. To Young's surprise, his readers were soon showing him with requests for articles about Linux, a then little-known Unix variant. Young assumed it was a passing fad. But the interest in Linux continued to increase, so he teamed up with a former IBM software engineer named Marc Ewing and launched Red Hat in early 1992. Their plan was to make the Linux user by assembling the various components of Linux, adding a word processor and several other programs, and distributing the package as a CD-ROM for about \$75 a copy. Young knows that many of his customers make copies of the software and share it with their friends, but that doesn't bother him at all. The company hopes, in future to make most of its money by selling support and service to Linux users, so the more people who use the product the better.

So far, the approach is working. From an initial payroll of four employees, Red Hat has grown to a staff of 100. In September, Intel Corp. and Nortel Networks Communications Corp. simultaneously purchased minority stakes in Red Hat, an event that legitimized the firm in the eyes of many corporate executives. Last month, IBM and Dell lent their support by announcing plans to ship high-performance computers loaded with Red Hat Linux.

Many CEOs in Young's position would now be rushing to cash in by selling shares to the public, but that is not one of his priorities. Selling the get-rich-quick mentality that pervades the high-tech sector, Young lives with his wife, Nancy, and three daughters in a "sterotypical three-bedroom house in the 'burbs" at Raleigh. Apart from feeling guilty about the time he spends away from the family on business trips, his main concern is to make sure Red Hat is still around five or 10 years from now, by which point he believes Linux will be as ubiquitous as Microsoft Windows is today. There, perhaps, Young really will be rich, thanks to the popularity of free software.

ROSS LARSEN

who has been known to show up at Linux events dressed as Obi-Wan Kenobi from *Star Wars*. "Use the source, Luke," is one of his favorite expressions—Raymond is both the court jester and co-hoist philosopher of the Linux community ("Linux is our god, and Eric is his prophet," one programmer joked during a luncheon in the proceedings at LinuxWorld last week). In 1997, Raymond wrote an online essay, "The cathedral and the bazaar," that has become the manifesto of the open-source movement. In it, he argues that open-source software is superior to proprietary code not just because it is free, but because it is constantly being subjected to peer review by thousands of independent developers. The result, he says, is software that is less buggy than commercial programs. In Raymond's analogy, companies such as Microsoft are cathedrals, revealing their secrets and, as a result, are slow to respond to changes in technology. Open-source developers, by contrast, function in a kind of informal bazaar, in which ideas are shared and practitioners compete to see who can come up with the fastest, most efficient solution to a problem.

Raymond's essay has had a profound impact on the software industry. In January of last year, Netscape, which had been waging a losing battle against Microsoft in the market for Internet software, announced that it would release the source code for Netscape Navigator 3.0, a program used to browse the World Wide Web. Company executives, who clearly hoped the move would spur interest in their software among hacker enthusiasts and lead to future innovations, explained later that their decision had been influenced by Raymond's paper. Since then, a number of other technology companies, including Canada's Corel Corp., a provider of graphics and office software, have announced that they, too, will make some of their source code public.

In Silicon Valley, it's hard to find any major computer company that is not at least partially dependent on Linux as an business. "Right now we're trying to figure out what it means to us," says John McFarlane, an Openbox active who runs the Solenis software division of giant San Microelectronics in Menlo Park, Calif. Like many of its rivals, Sun recently announced plans to configure some of its hardware systems so they can run Linux. Sun, in fact, was one of the largest exhibitors at LinuxWorld. Richard Stallman was there, crapping food buckets into his chinos into bed with bag farmers, but absent in attendance was expressed delight at the strong support from broadcast companies. "This is the coming-of-age party for Linux, the sweet 16," said Jan (Mad Dog) Hall, whose untitled band and video director holds his position as a Compaq executive and as executive director of Linux International, an association of Linux users. In his speech opening the convention, Hall praised the business community for embracing Linux and rallied his fellow users by quoting Mahatma Gandhi: "First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they beat you, then you win."

Hall hardly needs to spell out what "they" were—all 2,000 people in the audience knew without being told that he was referring to Microsoft. He also pointed out the obvious: that a recurring theme at the conference was the venerable passed out free T-shirts with the word "Microcosm" written in the style of the company's logo. At a party on opening night, the main



entertainment was a Bill Gates impersonator who insisted that Linux was a top-secret Microsoft creation that had gotten out of control. But Microsoft's Matt Thomas told water on such anti-Gates rumors by telling that "some people say positive things about Linux when their own way is with Microsoft."

Exactly what the real Bill Gates thinks about Linux is another matter. Last year, a leaked company memo warned that Linux poses a "direct, short-term revenue threat to Microsoft," and that open-source software could eventually replace many proprietary programs. "Linux and other OSS advocates are making a progressively more credible argument that OSS software is at least as robust—if not more—than commercial alternatives," the memo, written by Microsoft engineer Steve Valagapudi, Linux supporters call it "the Halloween document" because that was the day it appeared at the Internet. Without going as far as that mischievous, Gates told a German computer magazine last month that he sees Linux as one of several "serious competitors" to his company—along with, among others, Sun's Java operating system and the software used in handheld Palm computers from 3Com Corp. of Santa Clara, Calif.

Still, some Linux faithful are convinced that both the company and the Gates impersonator were part of a Microsoft campaign to deflect criticism that the company enjoys a monopoly by playing up the competition to Windows. "The memo was just too good to be true," says Bob Young, the Canadian CEO of Red Hat Software Inc. of Raleigh, N.C., the leading distributor of Linux on CD-ROM. "Microsoft might be wary, but they might do evil things, but they operate a highly effective organization. The Halloween document wasn't up to their [professional] standards." Young's view is that Linux will have a tough time unseating Windows as long as PCs—rather than handheld devices, Web-enabled phones and other new electronic appliances—remain the most common platform for computing.

Judging by Microsoft's recent efforts to extend the Windows franchise to handheld computers and other devices, the company



The antitrust case got off to a bad start. In testimony on video, Gates could not recall pivotal meetings

Linux users demand refunds: 22
Windows at California rally: 22
Defiant at the Washington trial: putting Microsoft on the defensive

seems to agree. That use of Linux on corporate networks may not be increasing, but Microsoft's Windows NT Server product is still the world leader in this category. A survey by International Data Corp. of Framingham, Mass., found Windows NT secured 46.36 per cent of network server installations last year, followed by Novell Netware at 24 per cent with Linux and Unix tied at 17 per cent each.

"Our sales are strong and our customers' satisfaction is definitely very good," says Kirk Wells, marketing manager for the doors NT server at Microcosm Canada in Mississauga, Ont. An Angus Reid survey of 800 paid and unpaid Canadian companies last fall found that about 44 per cent used Windows NT, while 40 per cent used Netware and 14 per cent used some form of Unix.

Hoping to strengthen its hold in the corporate server market, Microsoft plans to roll out a new and more robust version of Windows NT, Windows 2000, later this year. Its chief engineer, Brian White, jokingly calls it "the most important project in the history of our kind." The product, however, is now years behind schedule and reportedly riddled with bugs, meaning there is every likelihood that it will not appear before the company learns its fate on another front: the antitrust trial in Washington.

Microsoft has not faced well so far in this battle. Court observers, and many of Microsoft's own supporters, say the company and its lawyers have misadvised by aspects of the case, giving the government's lead trial counsel, David Boies, the upper hand. The trial got off to a bad start for the company last October when Boies—who represented IBM in an antitrust case two decades ago—aired a videotaped deposition of Gates. Under questioning, Gates appeared uncomfortable and evasive, claiming not to recall pivotal meetings about which he later sent or received e-mail messages, and quibbling with press reports over the meaning of common words such as "company." "I have no idea what you're talking about

when you say 'oh, I' Gates said at one point in a Bill Clinton-like exchange with a pro-se lawyer.

More recently, several of Microsoft's witnesses have looked shaky under cross-examination, while members of rival companies have taken the stand to accuse the company of faulty tactics. In one of the most damaging exchanges, Microsoft senior vice-president James Alliman played a videotaped demonstration intended to show that Windows does not function properly when its Internet software is removed. Rather, the government had contended that the Internet browser was not an essential component of the operating system and that the company had bundled it with Windows primarily as a means of undercutting Netscape. Alliman's tactic backfired when Boies pointed out that the tape had been edited, prompting the judge to say the tape was so flawed that it cast doubt on the "entire reliability" of this evidence.

On another occasion, Intel vice-president Steven McCrady testified that his company had to drop out of software products after Microsoft threatened not to make Windows compatible with a new Intel chip. Similarly, at Apple Computer Inc.'s trial, Microsoft officials were said to be abusive toward its employees' software products, and an IBM executive accused Microsoft of discouraging independent software firms from writing programs that could run on big blue's OS/2 operating system. "The world is finally seeing the real Microsoft," the Microsofts were seen in Silicon Valley for many years," says Gary Hebbick, a lawyer in Palo Alto, Calif., who represents several of Microsoft's competitors and is an outspoken critic of the company.

The show trial, however, did not surprise anyone. "This is the most part we feel good about the way the case has unfolded," says

Brad Smith, the company's general counsel for international law and corporate affairs. Smith, who has attended much of the trial so far, said plans to return to Washington when testimony resumes in mid-April, adds that journalists covering the case have made too much of the mistakes in which U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson has rebuffed Microsoft's lawyers or displayed impatience with the company. "It's a really business to give into a crystal ball based on a judge's comments in the course of a trial," Smith says. "We've achieved what we hoped to achieve, and I don't think there is any evidence in this trial of any harm to consumers. We've got that done."

Perhaps the best thing about the current trial from Microsoft's perspective is that it will almost certainly not represent the final word in the lawsuit case. Even if Judge Jackson rules against Microsoft—and most analysts expect he will—the company has an automatic right of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which has previously issued judgments favoring Microsoft. Depending on the outcome at that level, either side could

petition the Supreme Court for a final ruling. "We're probably looking at another one to two years," Smith says. In the meantime, he stresses, Microsoft's shareholders will be working hard to maintain the company's stock price edge. "Everybody here knows we're better kept improving our products or we won't be the industry leader when the decision in this case is finally rendered."

The dilemma Microsoft faces, of course, is that the longer the case drags on, the more opportunities its enemies will have to grab market share, knowing the company cannot afford back to aggressively without having its chances in court. For now, time is on the side of Linux and its protagonists. "The world is on our side, but we're not sure we're winning," says Gates. "We want to take over the world, but we don't have to do it by tomorrow. It's OK to do it by next week." The hackers laughed. Then cheered. This was Silicon Valley style—a dash of the underdog, and a cup of the best code ever. □



211 THE RISE OF LINUX

While an ace has been tossed the competing presence of Microsoft Corp.'s Windows, worldwide sales of software to operate corporate computers servers grew 26 per cent in 1998, largely because of Linux. Here is how Linux's growth stacked up against the competition:



OF EMPIRES BROKEN

When the U.S. justice department launched its epic antitrust case against Microsoft by playing a videotaped deposition of chairman Bill Gates, it was inevitable that some commentators would compare the software king's predicament to that of another famous Bill—the one who occupies the White House. To legal scholars, however, Microsoft's situation more closely parallels an earlier antitrust case. In 1906, U.S. government lawyers filed suit against John D. Rockefeller, the legendary industrialist and founder of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Like Microsoft, Standard Oil was a dominant corporation that controlled about 90 per cent of the oil produced in the United States. And like Gates, Rockefeller was widely derided for his treatment of Americans who bought his products. Some saw a voracious genius, while others denounced him as a bully whose obsessive pursuit of profits had harmed consumers and competitors alike.

Microsoft can only hope its antitrust ordeal—the first in Washington in its recent past—does not end the same way Rockefeller's did. Five years after the Standard Oil case began, the U.S. Supreme Court split the corporation into 34 smaller entities, naming them the corporate successors of Exxon, Mobil, Chevron and Amoco. (Late last year, Exxon and Mobil announced a merger which, if approved by regulators, will create the world's biggest company.) The 1911 ruling emboldened critics of big corporations and established a precedent that, almost nine decades later, continues to shape U.S. antitrust law.

The Clinton administration has not said whether it would seek a similar decree to break up Microsoft in the event that it prevails in the current fight. But government lawyers say, if they seek, point to several other cases in which that remedy was used. In 1911, the same year that Rockefeller lost his antitrust battle, the courts broke up James and Benjamin Duke's American Tobacco Co., which controlled 95 per cent of the U.S. market for tobacco products. Two of the major companies to emerge from that case were K.J. Reynolds (now known now as the manufacturer of Camel cigarettes) and British American Tobacco PLC, which today owns 62 per cent of Montreal-based Lemco Ltd. And in the early 1980s, the federal government broke up American Telephone & Telegraph Corp., allowing AT&T to keep its long-distance operations while spinning off its other divisions and regional companies. Many analysts credit that decision with driving down prices for telecommunications services and unleashing a wave of technological innovation.

The key legislation in each of those cases was the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act, which makes it a crime to enter into business combinations that "substantially" lessen competition. The act gives the courts wide latitude to determine whether or not a monopoly is, in fact, illegal. Around some time from the Standard Oil case was winning to a bond. Washington filed suit against United States Steel Co., which had been formed from 180 companies and, at its peak, supplied 80 per cent of the country's steel. In 1900, the Supreme Court found that U.S. Steel officials had met regularly with rivals who subsequently followed the company's lead on pricing, but the court ruled that those meetings did not constitute price fixing. More than two decades later, the courts threw out an antitrust case against Aluminum Co-



John D. Rockefeller Sr. (left) and John D. Rockefeller Jr. in 1915: epic

of America after finding that it had legally captured 90 per cent of the market using efficient production methods and lower prices.

Grant those judgments and others, some experts have argued that the Sherman Act needs to be tightened. But the laws governing monopolies in the United States are still far stricter than in any other country. Canada's Competition Act is strong on paper, says Daniel Marso of McGill University's Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries, but governments have shown little willingness to enforce it. "In the United States, people are naturally suspicious of large institutions, be they public or private, and that is reflected in a long history of antitrust enforcement," he says. In contrast, Canadian politicians have tolerated, if not encouraged, the creation of dominant companies that could stand up to foreign competition. As a result, says Bellemare, the federal Competition Bureau is "toothless and totally ineffective."

The question some U.S. antitrust experts are asking is whether the Sherman Act remains relevant in the era of the microchip, when the adopted skills can endanger even the most successful high-tech companies. But even if Microsoft is found guilty, and even if the government and the courts shy away from imposing the ultimate penalty on Microsoft, the case could have profound implications. In 1993, the pro-business Reagan administration abandoned a 13-year antitrust case aimed at breaking up IBM. Big Blue won the battle, but ultimately it lost the war because, to avoid further offending the justice department, it had chosen not to acquire copy stores in several key outside markets—including the West Coast startup that had been contracted to produce an operating system for IBM's first personal computer. That company, of course, was Microsoft. A decade later, Bill Gates's empire was bigger than IBM itself—and so powerful that it, too, eventually became a target of the trustbusters.

ROSS LIVER

What's wrong with losing your shirt?

Nothing. Opportunities to relax and quietly contemplate the big picture are rare. But they might not be, if you had a CA on your team. They can help manage information technology. Develop strategies to secure financing. Provide effective business leadership. And give you the peace of mind to get away and explore new horizons.



**Chartered
Accountants
of Canada**

Strength beyond numbers

For more information: www.cica.ca

WORDS OF
WISDOM.
WORDS TO
INVEST
BY.

TIP
#3

LADDERING BONDS

One way to prevent your bond portfolio from being completely locked in when rates are high, or having all your bonds mature when rates are low, is laddering. Say you've got \$25,000 to invest for five years. Simply buy five different bonds, with one maturing at the end of each year. With each maturity, a portion of your capital becomes available to invest. Laddering makes your portfolio both flexible and diversified. With the support of Green Line, there's a lot more you can do.

1-888-652-8052
www.greenline.ca

GREEN LINE
TD
A GREEN LINE INVESTMENT COMPANY

Linda Lefebvre, Bureau, is a columnist at TD Securities Inc. The staff of TD Bank, TD Securities Inc., a subsidiary of Bank of Montreal, TD Securities Inc., Toronto, ON.

Deirdre McMurdy



The quest for coolness

One trend that defines business at the onset of the 21st century is that multibillion-dollar mergers and acquisitions have dramatically expanded the scope and the size of corporations. The conviction that "right makes right" in the global economy has reconfigured everything from traditional industrial sectors to knowledge-based technology firms.

Therein lies a paradox. In spite of the emphasis on size, it has never been more important for companies—especially those in the consumer products sector—to appear small. The reason is that many people are overwhelmed by the pace and impersonality of international business. Increasingly they crave products that are more uniquely tailored to their personal experience.

The challenge for consumer products companies and retailers is to latch onto the "cool" trends, without making this feel like a mass market experience. But coolness is notoriously difficult to define. Mary McCree, director of fashion at Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnic University, says something is considered in vogue when it "reflects a prevailing social mood." In fact, it is much easier to say what does not fit that description. And these days, "corporate" is definitely not cool.

To overcome that growing number of multinational companies are paying top dollar to acquire small, niche ventures that give them access to a market segment that might otherwise ignore or shun their products. So far, this has proved easy times for Canadian-based companies on both sides of the equation.

The most recent example is Polo Ralph Lauren Corp.'s \$400-million acquisition of Toronto-based Club Monaco Inc. In this transaction, the fashion, fragrance and furnishings conglomerate gains access to a young, Euro-style market that has, until now, eluded its grasp. That same week drove Eater Lander to acquire Canada's ultra-chic MAC Cosmetics in 1998. And last month, Montreal-based Seguin Corp. paid \$150 million to acquire the remaining 40 per cent of Del Jun records, an independent music label notorious for its resnape repsters.

But buying coolness can also be a tricky

proposition. The same agencies that are supposed to strengthen the smaller company can instead stifle it. In an effort to limit that risk, Polo says it will operate Club Monaco as a distinct subsidiary. Even so, Club Monaco gains marketing muscle and broader distribution through its new parent. But if that is not managed carefully, it could lead to overexposure and a rapid loss of naivete in the fickle youth market. "It's a delicate balance, a subtle nuance," says Ryerson's McCree. "One tiny degree too far can become a negative."

That costly lesson has already been learned by Nike. The ubiquitous "swoosh" logo, the "Just do it" slogan, the blatant endorsement deals with sports superstars, and reports that the company exploited child labour led to a con sumer backlash. Nike lost its coolness as young people rejected its high-tech footwear. Another loser is Levi Strauss & Co., which has lost its status as the blue jean of choice, and is now laying off thousands of workers in a bid to mend the damage.

The quest for coolness is especially frustrating for department stores, which are struggling to reinvent themselves. The allure of Eaton's or the Bay for older generations has been eroded by time and competition. In an effort to woo a younger demographic, they have undertaken such measures as subverting their laid-back, suburban into a haven of designer "boutiques."

Department stores have also attempted to update their advertising—often with unfortunate results. Does anyone remember Eaton's misguided campaign featuring controversial grunge bickler Aubrey Macdonald? The company probably hoped not. And the Bay, which has just acquired its second new president in two years, floundered with the notion of changing its name to HBC, until it encountered an avalanche of objection from established customers.

Whatever the strategy, the pursuit of coolness remains a conundrum. What defines that designation changes much faster than large corporations can react. And by its very nature, once a mainstream multinational like Polo latches onto something like Club Monaco, it is already over.

**You have a great acquisition opportunity.
Can you spare the cash?**

Do you know?



Oracle® Applications help you analyse your current cash position and make accurate cash projections. You can globally view your position across any currency, organisations and time period. In other words, it's as clear as you can get to predicting the future. Oracle Applications integrate your entire business—sales, service, supply chain, manufacturing, accounting, projects, human resources. Everything. Our applications capture all the information needed to provide a complete view of what's going on in your business. Every decision you make is based on up-to-date information and impact on shareholder value. If you'd like to know even more—and who wouldn't—call Oracle.

To receive your free Oracle Applications info pack, please call 1-800-263-8955, or visit us at www.oraclecanada.com

ORACLE®
Applications

©1999 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved. Oracle, the "O" logo and "Do you know?" are trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.



ATTENTION!

A CMA on your team enhances your vision.

The vast potential of globalization. Ever-evolving technologies and trends. A volatile, untamed competitive environment. Succeeding in business today means looking ahead. CMAs are trained to see the big picture and spot emerging challenges. They're financial and strategic professionals whose broad business understanding works at all levels of management. CMAs help your organization survey its options and seize every opportunity as it comes.

Hire a CMA
and improve your perspective.

Certified
Management
Accountant

Shaping the Future

1 877 CMA-6622
www.cma-canada.org



A white Chevrolet Solara is shown from a rear three-quarter view, parked in a field of zebras. The zebras are densely packed around the car, their black and white stripes creating a complex, repeating pattern that fills the background and foreground. The car's design is sleek, with a curved roofline and visible taillights. The overall composition emphasizes the car's presence in a natural, yet visually striking, environment.

Admit it, there's deep inside you a that driver just waiting to get behind the wheel of a thrilling, new 2.0 liter, 200 hp, V6 powered coupe. Lincoln leather seats, BL® 8" speaker sound system, ABS, traction control, and road-tuned suspension all sitting on track-tuned 18" tires. Perfect timing, too. Because now it's your turn to drive. Contact us at 1-800-363-3300 or www.lincolncar.com



Illusion or reality, the Web leads the way

This week, a syndicate of four brokerage houses—Worlston Securities Inc., CIBC Wood Gundy Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., and RBC Dominion Securities Inc.—is sponsoring a \$40-million stock issue for Veritas Technologies Inc. Veritas Technologies, which also acts as an institutional brokerage firm, has been one of the most eagerly anticipated initial public offerings (IPOs) in Canadian history, and could be the most profitable for those investors fortunate enough to reach some shares at first bid.

One of this country's largest companies, BCE Inc., joined the takeover race in earnest last summer when it bid for long-haul Media Corp. and the newly enlarged BCE Group Inc. The new firm has more than quadrupled its market valuation since. Whether mega-spectacular high-tech issue that closed last week was Gerry Schwartz's attempt at eight million shares of Celestica Inc.).

Meanwhile, sales of Internet stocks, especially on the U.S. market, set selling records unmatched by any other markets. As one stock analyst has pointed out, when radio was introduced to Wall Street in 1922, it took several decades to build up a listener base large enough to make its stocks worthwhile investments. Television, developed in the late 1940s, required 10 years to reach a similar level of maturity. The Internet has been a factor for barely five years, yet it has already dramatically exceeded the stock records of its predecessors. Of Wall Street's 13 best performing IPOs of all

**ect neither
arnings nor
pects**

Now, there's a good reason to pour more money into Internet stocks, no matter how high they go.

The Himalayan multiples of today's Internet-related stocks reflect neither present earnings nor future prospects

Bytes of gibberish

The victory of IBM's DeepBlue computer two years ago in a chess match with Garry Kasparov, a Russian grand master of the game, raised fears that machines are about ready to push humans aside. But for all those who have wondered too many times if 2029's *A Shogun Odyssey*, Elliott Macklovitch can offer some hope. As co-ordinator of the computational linguistics laboratory at the University of Montreal, Macklovitch is an expert in what appears to be the weak link of computer intelligence—language. Our language, not theirs.

Turn out our silicon friends are easily confused by the way humans speak and write (is the word starting this sentence a verb or a plural noun?). That confusion, Macklovitch explains, makes it unlikely that computers will soon be able to handle—without any human help—the job of eliminating the language barriers of the global village. Translators, he believes, have a secure future. “For high-quality, polished text, we just won’t be able to dispense with them for some time.”

Yet, computers are used widely in translation. Free software is available on the World Wide Web that can translate entire Web pages or short text passages on the fly. Even mainstream Canada uses computers to translate all its weather bulletins and—because of the limited subject matter—they perform very well, Macklovitch says. They also play a big role at the European Commission, the bureaucracy for the 11-language European Union. So it's not that computers are incapable; it's just that, so far, they are not very good at the task.

Linguists working with programmers have yet to master the complexity of the translator's art, Macklovitch says. He uses the following sentence as an example: “The glass fell on the table and it broke.” Humans will know the “it” refers to the glass because tables are harder to break, but computers will not. “All the machine has to access to figure words,” says Macklovitch, “but you need more than words to translate correctly. You need background knowledge, common sense

Macklovitch: language computers compete



and culture. Machines have none of that.”

These languages are the reason the federal government still uses humans to translate some 300 million words a year, says Gilles Martel, director of the parliamentary translation and interpretation service. “We tried a few systems and concluded that they didn't fit our purposes,” says Martel, who was also speaking last for the government's translation bureau. The automated systems produced results that had to be revised so heavily that expected savings disappeared.



THE DICTIONARY DISGUISED AS A PEN

Human translators have access to huge dictionaries and databases, many of them custom-built. The rest of us make do with much smaller dictionaries. Now, an Israeli company has developed a hand-held computer shaped like a pen—a big 90-g pen—that promises to make person-to-person a little easier. Quickdictionary contains a hand-held scanner with character recognition software and language databases. The model tested by Maclovitch handled French and English accurately and quickly. But it takes so much time to learn how to use the scanner that Quickdictionary now comes with an instructional video. Quebec-based L3Com Technologies, which markets Quickdictionary, says about 3,500 Canadians have bought the product, at its 17 available languages, at a price of \$250. So if Quickdictionary handles only a word at a time and is really a dictionary, not a translation device, it also cannot help the tourist trying to decipher a foreign street sign. For some things, paper dictionaries still work best.

General Motors of Canada Ltd. has also tried computer translators, but “there were enough problems that it didn't really work out,” says spokeswoman Tony LaRocca.

The European Commission makes great use of translation software because of the overwhelming nature of its task. Each official document must be converted into all 11 of its languages—how many Greek-to-French language translators are there? The problem of Canada's Two Solitudes poses its own problems. Macklovitch says translation consumes a significant percentage of the commission's budget.

Revving computer-powered translation can be a heavy slog. Macklovitch says “Machines make mistakes that no translator makes and often spit out gibberish.” An example is cited in one of his papers: the French phrase *main de chat* (pawcat) comes out in English as “promenade of back” because the computer thought *main* was the plural of *tail*, which means a tail or sleeping promenade. Translation attempts can also be made on the Web site of the French-owned Syntex Software Inc. Here the English expression “one day” translates literally into French—and no longer makes sense.

Almost from the time there were computers, there were attempts to turn them into translators. So far, despite huge investment and effort, Macklovitch says they aren't properly even yet a single page of ordinary text from one language into another without human help. But the dream of an escape from the human babel is too strong. “If only it worked, we'd be so happy,” he says. Even if it meant we could no longer feel so alone.

WARREN CARAGATA
(caragata@maclovitch.ca)

Introducing the Pentium® III Processor.

The Intel® Pentium III processor is here. And whether you're gaming, shopping, or just surfing the Web, the Pentium III processor has the power to rev up your experience. So now you won't just get onto the Internet... you'll get into it.

this way in™



©1999 Intel Corporation. All rights reserved. TSP and Pentium are registered trademarks and the logo "TM" is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

Intel

Profile

The fighting bishop

BY BRIAN BERGMAN

Roman Catholic Bishop Frederick Henry heard the call of God from a very early age. His mother, Nanette, can recall a three-year-old Frederick sitting near the front of the church in London, Ont., and pointing to the priest. "When I grow up," he told his parents, "I'm going to be one of those guys." Later, as a 16-year-old, Henry could be found in his bedroom, pretending to administer the eucharist to his four younger siblings. That sense of mission has never left the now 50-year-old Henry, who, on March 18, will mark his first anniversary as bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Calgary. In a controversial—and sometimes controversial—two-year job, Henry has tangled repeatedly with Alberta Premier Ralph Klein over the morality of government-financed gambling, wedded publicly into the thorny debate over homosexual rights and spoken out eloquently on behalf of the downtrodden. "As a bishop," he says, "I've often thought my voice is to be used for the marginalized, the voiceless, those who have no political muscle in this society."

Henry's creedal ways have been applauded by many members of the Catholic laity for faithfully applying the gospel message to contemporary social issues—and condemned by his critics for recklessly mixing politics with religion. "We're very pleased with the position he's taken," says Dennis Castellano, a retired Calgary petroleum co-senior and state deputy of the Catholic

men's service club Knights of Columbus.

"He speaks straight from his convictions, which are based on the values Christianity espouses." A much less laudatory view comes from Frank Simon, owner of Calgary's Silver Dollar Casino, who squared off against the bishop during last fall's plebiscite on whether or not to end the city of Calgary's slot machines. Among other things, Simon is upset that the Ontario-born and raised Henry

Calgary's Henry mixes local politics with religion

wanted as time in lecturing Albertans on how to behave. "As soon as he got all the pipe, he started assuming and denouncing VLTs," says Simon. He didn't even have his feet set in town and already he was trying to set the rules.

It's true that Henry's baptism by fire on the gambling issue literally began as he landed at the Calgary International Airport last March and was confronted by curious reporters. Church and community leaders had been pressing the Alberta government to outlaw VLTs, arguing that the machines fed gambling addictions and wrecked havoc on family life. As Henry was the new leader of the 210,000-member Calgary diocese, which encompasses most of southern Alberta, the press wanted to know where he stood on the matter. Typically, he didn't mince words. "The sooner we can launch them and trash them," he said, "the better

off society is going to be." Henry soon became swept up in the anti-VLT crusade, which culminated last Oct. 19 in municipal plebiscites in 58 Alberta communities. The campaign became quite heated, with much of the anger focused on the Klein government, which, while promising to support the machines, had become addicted to the more than \$500 million that VLTs pour into provincial coffers each year. When, just three weeks before the plebiscite date, Calgary's municipal appointed Henry board announced that it was setting aside \$4 million in provincial VLT revenues for community projects—including \$2 million for the homeless—Henry cited foul. He accused Klein of waging "a very liberal attempt to buy votes."

Klein rejected the charge, stating that the Henry board was composed of "ordinary citizens" who made their decisions entirely at the local level. In the end, at last eight small municipalities voted to retain the VLTs. But in almost all cases, the margin of victory was slim. In Calgary, for example, 58 per cent voted to keep the gambling machines while 45 per cent favoured scrapping them. In January, Henry and other church leaders urged Klein to voluntarily ban VLTs from Alberta. In a recent interview with *Maclean's*, the premier said that to do so would mean ignoring the desires of all the people.

Klein added that his government's gambling has for behind issues such as education, health care and the economy as a priority for voters. "Bishop Henry happens to see this as one of the great sins of society and that's his prerogative," says Klein. "I cautioned him for his own sake, but I don't want to say."

Told of Klein's remarks, Henry leans back in his office chair and places his hands behind his head. "I think the premier knows he has a problem," he says with a smile. "A solid 45 per cent negative vote—when has Ralph Klein ever had that on any issue?" Warning to his subject, Henry adds, "I would have certainly been going to find a few more statisticians, rather than politicians who always run government by polls and polling the waters."

While the anti-VLT campaign consumed much of the bishop's time and energies, Henry has managed to become embroiled in several other contentious matters. Last April, when the Supreme Court of Canada directed the Alberta government to include protection for gays and lesbians in the Alberta Individual's Rights Protection Act, Klein faced strong pressure from within his

cabinet to revoke the federal Charter of Rights amendment that would allow the court ruling. In an open letter published in the *Calgary Herald*, Henry argued for a more measured response.

Henry wrote that there has been too much discrimination against gays and lesbians. At the same time, he reiterated traditional Catholic dogma, stating that sexual relations must occur within a marriage between a man and a woman who are open to procreation—and that homosexual behaviour is therefore "morally unacceptable." Henry said the province should agree to protect homosexuals in areas such as employment and housing, but legislatively stand against further legislating their lifestyle through measures such as sexual or adoption benefits for same-sex couples. That is precisely the approach adopted by the Klein government, which is currently looking at ways it can adhere to the Supreme Court ruling without extending full equality rights to gays and lesbians.

Even before he arrived in Alberta, Henry was no stranger to controversy. Having served as a bishop in Windsor and later in Thunder Bay, he crossed swords with Ontario Premier Mike Harris over cuts to social services. In one private meeting, Henry told the premier his policies were "heartless." In fact, the bishop credits Harris with politicizing him. "The tax cuts he proposed were being done on the backs of the poor," he says. "It made me angry and radicalized me."

In addition to his strong convictions, Henry is known among friends and colleagues for his sense of humor, his love of sports—and, above all, his human touch. While still a senior student, Henry worked at a number of summer jobs, including at a brewery, a hotel and a manufacturing plant. He is a devout Catholic, he says. "I've always had a great respect for work and the worker." After two years in parish work, he embarked on a 12-year teaching career at St. Peter's Seminary in London. If he has one regret since that time, he's not dated a bishop in 1986. It is his lack of intimacy of the classroom. "We know where students were at when they came in and you know where they are at in the end," he says. "There are few things that give you a high like that."

Well, in Henry's case, there is at least one secular activity that provides a similar rush. "I love to golf," he says. Henry, who first learned to play at age 12 while working on his engineering diploma at the University of Western Ontario, is a golf addict. "It's like a moment of sanity in a crazy world," he confesses. "And when you hit a great way it should be a hit—it's an incredible feeling." Then comes a confession: "I will admit that, on occasion, I'll put that ball down on the tee, and look at it and think of a person who may be giving me a hard time. When I think the ball out of it, it doesn't cost me anything and I feel so much better about all my aggression out." On the links or off, Calgary's fighting bishop is nobody's pony.

the but continues
hey voice in the
be used for the
voiceless'

PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS

INVESTING IN PEOPLE, RECOVERY AND INNOVATION


DR. LONG'S RESEARCH WILL
ENSURE THAT YOUR CELL PHONE
CONVERSATIONS DON'T END
LIKE



There's on your cell phone, ahead to show that big deal. On the other end you hear, "I think the details are that there's just one problem." Then, absolutely, unexpected nothingness - the battery's dead.

That scenario could save you a horror story you'll recount to your grandchildren. For his doctoral thesis at Carleton University, Dr. John Long research that if the high frequency portion of the radio wave main right in a computer chip, it would use up much less energy than the power-hungry systems in today's cell phones. Then saving you from the frustration of having to recharge your phone regularly.

Fortunately for cell users, he shows that true (within the year). The new overall means that batteries need only be recharged every few weeks. Better yet, it can be mass-produced as cheaply and efficiently as regular computer chips. Long's work is currently being integrated into the design of a major Canadian telecommunications firm who collaborated on the project.

This is just one of many projects funded by NSERC (the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council), the world-class scientific and engineering research funds at the forefront of science and engineering research. Their work pays people dividends with jobs, a higher standard of living, and economic prosperity. And it might just mean that the phrase "the phone's dead" will only be heard in your dreams forever. 

For more information on NSERC, please contact us at www.nserc.ca or (613) 960-5062.

Canada



Ralph Remagosa
(left), Ricki
Buzag,
Agnes Marmbride,
Linda McIntyre
preparing
breakfast

Media

The perils of CBC

Labour strife threatens the future of the corporation

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

This just in, coming up on the news, even through his uncoordinated by a margin of 35 per cent last week in favour of a strike, don't look for Peter Marmbride on a picket line any time soon. It's not that Marmbride, arguably the CBC's most recognizable face in his role as anchor of *The National*, plans to disobey his union, the Canadian Media Guild, by working through a strike; he'll stay at home. While Marmbride will not disclose how he voted on the issue of a strike, he says: "There's great confidence in the judgement and wisdom of the people who head our union." As well, he demonstrated support for striking CBC technicians by flipping hamburgers at a cookout on their behalf—a move that drew widespread coverage from other media. But Marmbride, who earns an estimated \$500,000 a year, told *Maclean's*: "At the end of all this, I'm not sure either my company or colleagues are well served if attention focuses on my standing on a picket line, appearing to ask for more money. Our viewers would not understand or appreciate that."

For now, the effects of the technicians' walkout are evident in cancelled and disrupted broadcasts of *Hockey Night in Canada*, reruns of such popular shows as *The Hour* (its 22 Minutes and *Royal Canadian Air Force* documentaries) and repeats of *Flashback* on CBC NewsWorld, not nightly broadcasts of *The National* that, with their lack of video footage, could be on at the 10:00 p.m. slot. And for the moment, the CBC's senior-most employees stand united in agreeing that their demands are reasonable—but many, like Marmbride, are divided in their emotions.

This week, a federal mediator will oversee new talks between the network and the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada, the union that represents the 2,000 striking technicians. Even as that happens, 3,300 radio and television air-reporters, editors and producers—including such familiar figures as Wendy Mesley, Alison Smith, and Jason Moscovitch—are preparing to join the technicians in walking off their jobs, perhaps as early as next week. Although CBC officials will not say what they will do if all personnel walk out, the end result would almost certainly be a near complete shutdown of English-language services.

But the usual angry rhetoric in such situations is tempered by fear about the future. Most workers fear their walkout is paralleled by years of ongoing job cuts and pay freezes. But they recognize, as striking sound technician Eric Foss says, "the real danger is that many people will simply give up to our absence and face out the CBC for good." Adds Foss, a union member who demonstrates his anger by walking the picket line outside the CBC's Toronto headquarters daily: "We're not exactly hearing a lot of people screaming 'give us back our NewsWorld.'" Similarly, says Mesley, host of the popular show *Undercurrents*: "I am terrified that someone has to be sacrificed on the altar of budget cuts, and that the target will be the technicians. And I am terribly worried about what will happen to the CBC if this drags on for long."

In the short term, CBC officials claim that damage from the strike has been minimal: a 10 per cent drop in prime-time programs are all by "less than 30 per cent" despite the fact that most are reruns, says CBC spokeswoman Ruthie Soles. So far, advertisers who paid the space on affected shows are accepting offers of additional free time on other programs rather than asking for their money back. "CBC has been extremely tolerant in dealing with our people," says Ann Boden, president of OMNI Canada, the country's largest media-buying group. And, notes Tony Thurman, the head of NewsWorld: "As long as the news is on, we're all right. But if a big event breaks out and we're not able to cover it, that's a disaster to think of the long-term damage that does to our news internally, and our viewers externally." So far, CBC officials insist they are proceeding with plans to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the network's original birth at the new Arctic territory of Nunavut on April 1.

One sign of the damage that a long-term strike will create is in the performance of *The National* where the absence of technical crew is most evident. Before the strike, the nightly news was drawing more than 900,000 viewers at 10 p.m., compared with about 1.1 million viewers on average for CTV at 11 p.m. By Feb. 26, a week into the strike, CTV's numbers had risen to 1.6 million viewers, while CBC says its audience had fallen to 780,000 in April. And, in a move that reduced the corporation's journalists and will have long-term effects, the CBC announced that it is closing bureaus in Paris, Mexico City and Cape Town. Said a disappointed Marmbride: "Virtually every time I speak to public about the CBC, I make the point that we offer bilingual, highly trained news and even on the road of the world for Canadians and that sets us apart from others. So you can imagine just how devastated I feel by this."

There is nothing new in the lawsuits about the uncertain future of Canada's public broadcaster: those have been commonplace ever since 1983, when Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative began reducing the size of the CBC budget by a total of \$140 million over five years. That was relatively minor compared with the actions of the Liberals, who, after another budget, badly trimmed news and even on the road of the world for Canadians and that sets us apart from others. So you can imagine just how devastated I feel by this."

There is nothing new in the lawsuits about the uncertain future of Canada's public broadcaster: those have been commonplace ever since 1983, when Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative began reducing the size of the CBC budget by a total of \$140 million over five years. That was relatively minor compared with the actions of the Liberals, who, after another budget, badly trimmed news and even on the road of the world for Canadians and that sets us apart from others. So you can imagine just how devastated I feel by this."

one small gap between the growth of specialty channels and the Internet, a lack of support for the CBC among both the ruling Liberals and opposition parties; and a sense that the corporation is under-estimated because of the pending departure of its president Peter Beatty, with no indication from Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's office regarding a successor. "The net is an alarm, but there is a considerable peril in this situation," says Vince Carlin, a former head of CBC NewsWorld who now runs the journalism program at Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnic University. "This is an opportunity for a new generation of leaders." But Foss, a former president and adviser to Mulroney whose upcoming book *Suspense* on strikes the changing face of the media, uses strikingly similar language: "You get the sad sense of seeing the CBC imploding through an unfortunate confidence of events."

The most immediate problems are the strife of technicians and the threat of a strike of producers and on-air personnel. (The only two areas in the country unaffected are the province of Quebec and Montreal, N.B., where English and French personnel under separate contracts and unions that negotiate with Radio-Canada. The tech unions walked out on Feb. 30, after their demands for a three-year contract providing job security, limits on contracting out, and pay increases averaging five per cent a year were rejected. The CBC is offering a three-year deal that would provide a \$700 signing bonus, three-per-cent raises in each of the next two years, and a freeze on the following year. The CBC has made a similar offer of six per cent to Canadian Media Guild members over the next two years. Neither group has had an increase since 1992.

Of the two groups, the technicians are the more aggressive in their demands. Their group has been hard hit by cuts, and by demands that union members learn multi-tasking—a requirement that new person person roles that were once the work of two or three people. The technicians' cuts are more than \$500,000 a year (including annual salaries averaging \$42,000, with overtime making up the rest). Privately, some CBC journalists and outside observers believe that the technicians are being unreasonably inflexible in their opposition to change, particularly in the use of new technology and the development of online services. "You get the impression that the CBC is like the old railways, with featherbedding, unnecessary manning, and an inability to fix itself," says Foss.

Another problem is the uneasy relationship between the CBC and the Liberals—not, critics say, the Prime Minister in particular. "This government has expressed hostility to the CBC's basic job of journalism," says Carlin. That suspicion is strongly fueled by Peter Desrochers, the communications director. "We, as always, fully support public broadcasting in this country," adds Desrochers. "On a personal level, I think CBC reporters in Ottawa would agree that relations between us and them are excellent." But Carlin's annoyance sometimes shows through. In a 1998 year-end interview with *Maclean's*, when pressed about the fact that many of the CBC's board of directors have strong Liberal ties, he grumbled and responded: "Yes, but it's not very rare when I watch the news."

Privately, Carlin and his advisers have long resisted coverage on the French-language Radio-Canada side, which they regard as heavily pro-separatist. On the English side, the PMO is angry over



Mesley: I am terribly worried about what will happen to the CBC if this drags on for long



MEDIA

the CBC's coverage of the APNC strike, questioning the Prime Minister's role in the 1991 incident to which protesters at a conference of Asian and North American political leaders in Vancouver were pepper-sprayed by the RCMP. Daniels complained to the CBC after learning that reporter Terry McMeekin had provided advice and encouragement to the protesters.

Many people within the CBC say there are indications that the Liberals are trying to put the corporation on a short leash. They are alarmed by the proposal that the CBC put a couple of years ago to merge with, unless they make a step into transforming the corporation into a voice of the state, rather than an independent entity. A story in the *National Post* suggested that the government wanted the French and English networks to establish a new position of "news manager" in Ottawa, who would be more responsive to government concerns. Daniels says the *Post's* report is "complete, unfounded fiction." He adds that the couple last story grew from a Treasury Board study that said government bodies were not "using the brand [traditional] symbols of Canada" enough in their identifications. "The idea, Daniels says, "was a theoretical one, and never got aired at the network."

Perhaps the best test of the government's intentions will come with the appointment of a new president. Buzby's term was to expire in March, but he is staying until actions to renew the CBC's licence-renewal efforts at the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, whose hearings begin in mid-May. Chretien, asked by Maclean's when he would announce his choice, would say only that it would be "this year." The leading candidate is believed to be Robert Robinson, a formerly bilingual former federal deputy minister of communications with Liberal ties—he was fired by the Mulroney Conservatives in 1985—whom now works for Clarke's Brentnall's Claridge Inc. Other possibilities include former TVOntario president and long-time CBC executive Peter Brannan, Lester McCosh, the current chief operating officer, who is resigning from a car accident, and Tina McGowan, president of the Discovery Channel.

Even within the CBC, there is agreement that the corporation has, in the past, caused many of its own sufferings. Mismanagement, they say, is

what killed most of the rights seen in 9 p.m.—a decision made, ironically, by Iain Fyfe, now the chief executive officer at CTV, when he was at CBC—as "a disaster in every way that took anyone to recover from." As well, CBC officials have often hedged an or reversed key decisions, with costly results. In 1991, faced with the need to cut \$508 million, the CBC either closed or sharply reduced operations at 11 regional stations. That appeared to indicate a move away from regional programs and towards an emphasis on national programming. But in recent years, the CBC has increased spending on regional programming in the news area. Many news executives believe the money would be better spent on national news—and that the closure of foreign bureaus could, and should, have been avoided by making cuts at the regional level.

Virtually everyone at the CBC is ready about the corporation's long-standing losses as the overextended banner of underworked journalists. Mesley, who joined the CBC in 1981 and describes herself as "a lifer," told Maclean's: "If that were ever true, those days are over. We've heard the officials, we've taken it all to heart, and, by God, we're changed."

The real story is that after several difficult years, the broadcasting season begins with a variety of fronts. Although the audience for specialty channels across North America has grown by 18 per cent since last September—and audiences for private broadcasters have fallen by eight per cent—CBC had, as of the start of the year, managed to keep its prime-time numbers stable. That, says Buzby, "shows the wisdom of going to all-Canadian programming." As well, *The National* had been showing improvement in its audience share. Still, as critics observe, the CBC's English television service now attracts less than 10 per cent of viewers in prime time—while all taxpayers finance it. That leads the argument in right-wing circles that the CBC should be drastically reduced or privatised—and the present labour problems

add fuel to that argument.

CBC defenders say the same is not only who watches is wrong—but also what they see. Mesley, whose program has tackled everything from the ethics of television sponsors to the money journalists make from speeches to private groups, cites her personal exposure to the difference between public and private broadcasting. When *Undercurrents* was taken off the air two years ago—a decision later rescinded—Mesley was so upset that she approached officials at other networks "who had always told me how much they'd love to have the show." But when the officials whom Mesley would not name, were offered the opportunity, "it became apparent that the only way I could sell the show would be by transforming it into a sticky sweet, toothless thing. Only a public broadcaster has the guts to do otherwise."

But now Mesley suggests, the CBC's willingness to make enemies with its journalists may be the cause of its decline. "It's not the result of the private networks getting rid of us, and we can't even defend ourselves. Because we work for the taxpayer, we have no lobbyists or public relations people to speak on our behalf." But as politicians permit at the corporation, the growing concern is not who speaks for the CBC—but whether anyone is listening. □



Robinson, walking the line as President despite criticism

Today, 50,000 people will sign up for cell phone service (can your mother be far behind?)

900 million voicemail messages will be left and 348 million people might hop on the Internet

In the time it takes to read this, 5 million emails will be sent

There's a communications revolution going on. And one company is right in the centre of it

Lucent Technologies
End User Solutions

Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton,
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Phoenix
White Plains, NY
1-800-4-Lucent



We make the things that make communications work.™



WHO'S ALWAYS THERE FOR YOU WHEN YOU NEED A BREAK?

It's ARAMARK, a company you used to know as Metra Vending Services.

ARAMARK is Canada's leading national vending services company. We service clients in business manufacturing, education and healthcare from coast to coast. And we offer the expertise and commitment of the country's most experienced service and technical support professionals.

We understand that, to be successful, a program must be tailored to your requirements and needs. We offer a wide range of solutions and we customize those solutions to find the combination that will keep your customers happy and coming back for more.

And what we do for you in vending, we can do for you in drinking and retirement: coffee and our other managed services. All driven by our unique "Unlimited Partnership" culture.

So give yourself a break and call us today.



ARAMARK, Managed Services for Business Division, 1800-367-7272, 1800-367-7273 or 1-800-367-7274. ARAMARK and Managed Services are trademarks of ARAMARK. © 1999 ARAMARK.

Education NOTES



Students act out the attack on Winko at a moving tribute.

Remembering Reena

The applause had barely died down when a middle-aged woman walked up to drama instructor Tina Tryfinko. As soon as she got home, she told the 48-year-old teacher, she planned to put her arms around her teenage daughter and whisper her love. It is hard not to be moved by *The Street Life and Lovely Death of Reena Weir*, a play written, produced and performed by about 30 of Tryfinko's students at Frank Burt Senior Secondary School in Surrey, B.C. The 90-minute production portrays the disturbing events surrounding the murder of the 14-year-old Victoria-area schoolgirl last fall by a girl gang member. Despite the harrowing depiction, says Bel Ramey, who plays Reena, the message is clear: violence is never the answer. "It's an escalating problem," says Ramey, 17. "It really makes you feel good when you can say you opened up some minds."

That's probably one reason why Margo Weir, Reena's father, gave the play his blessing when Tryfinko contacted him last November. The Weir family has yet to see it, but Tryfinko says he plans to send them a videotaped performance. The students have been asked to stage the production at a number of B.C. high schools, and performed this month at a provincial symposium on school violence. "We want to cast some light into the dark crevices of the human condition," says Tryfinko. It is a fitting tribute for a 14-year-old girl who discovered how terrifying that darkness can be.

The cola wars continue to bubble on campus

The perennial cola war kept bubbling up on campuses across Canada. And so far, Pepsi seems to be ahead, with contracts as the exclusive cold-beverage supplier to 22 universities. Coca-Cola has signed an estimated seven schools, but it is far from advertising defeat. At the University of New Brunswick, it is locked in an intensive new-

guard action in the wake of a deal with Pepsi last spring that will give UNB and nearby St. Thomas University \$5.7 million over 10 years. Most of the money will go towards scholarships, athletics and clubs.

Under UNB's previous contract with Coca-Cola, it was still possible to buy a Pepsi on campus, although Coke products were given prominent placement. Now students have to go off campus to get their Cokes. The soft-drink giant has responded by spending about \$1,000 a week on ads in *The Brunswickian*, the student newspaper.

Turmoil in Ontario

Turmoil gripped Ontario schools as the province introduced sweeping changes to the high-school curriculum and staff in the Toronto District School Board. About 14,000 support staff walked off the job as Canada's largest board, unleashing a wave of vandalism by some students. A mediator was called in to help settle the dispute over wages and job security. The school board closed 21 schools, affecting 25,000 of its 300,000 students. Meanwhile, the government unveiled a curriculum for next September that compresses high school into four years from five and streamlines math and science. Some parents and teachers say the changes are being made too quickly.

A golden age for retired teachers

Karen Weir never wanted to retire in the first place. But when the former English teacher at Toronto's Lawrence Park Collegiate Institute reached the age of 60 during the 1993-1994 school year, he bowed out gracefully after concluding it would likely take court action to keep working. Five years later, he is enjoying the last laugh. In December, two high schools asked if he'd be interested in part-time work. The principal told, says Weir, in the heavier burden teachers have to bear. "They've increased the workload," he notes. "It's way beyond what I was ever used to."

The growing demand for retirees is one sign of how critical the shortage of teachers is becoming in some provinces. In a letter last month, the Ontario College of Teachers urged the 11,000 teachers who had achieved a state of reduced early retirement requirements last year to return to work part time. An increase in early retirements has also contributed to shortages in provinces such as Alberta and Nova Scotia. Meanwhile, the total number of applicants to teachers' colleges has dropped from 30,000 in 1980 to 8,000 in 1997. That could spell trouble for education in the future, says Linda, president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. She fears desperate boards may hire unqualified teachers to fill the gap. And that would leave some wishing they had never let folks like Karen Weir go.

At the University of Ottawa, where Coca-Cola has an exclusive deal, a Cape representative recently asked the student newspaper, *The Flutist*, to include a reference to Coke in a sports story. The suggested line? "Coca-Cola Classic now means also there bringing refreshment to the fans during game stoppages and half times." The paper refused to budge. But Coke's ad blitz at UNB appears to be having some impact. Brunswickian sports manager Bill Trew says he has become a die-hard Coke drinker—even though his uncle swears a Pepsi-bottling plant.

Mysterious malady

Doctors disagree on the causes of fibromyalgia

On a good day, Ellen Pickett says she can ignore the constant pain in her muscles, the heightened sensitivity to scents and the chronic fatigue, and go out for short excursions or dinner with her family. On bad days, she will sleep for 20 hours, stumble into her home, ache intensely and have trouble remembering her husband's name. "I call it wandering," says Pickett, a 45-year-old with an engineering degree and an MBA who is currently on a long-term disability pension from Ontario Hydro in Toronto. "It's like somebody stuffed my head full of cotton batting." Pickett is one of an estimated 850,000 Canadians suffering from one of the most mysterious ailments of the late 20th century—fibromyalgia, a debilitating condition with similarities to chronic fatigue syndrome. Together they have bedevilled the medical establishment since the mid-1980s.

Nine years ago, the Canadian Rheumatology

Association, following the lead of its U.S. counterpart, adopted the term fibromyalgia—FM to patients and practitioners—and came up with a handy diagnostic: chronic muscular pain for at least three months, and some pain when pressure is applied to at least 11 of the body's 18 trigger points. FM sufferers can exhibit a variety of symptoms: constant achiness, memory loss, dizziness, numbness, fluid retention, energy abnormalities, bowel irritation, depression and pronounced sleep disorders. But medical research has not been able to settle on a cause—it's still a cure.

Sometimes called "the syndrome of the Nineties," many doctors feel it is the way some people internalize the psychological, and sometimes physical, stress of modern life. "We've done every conceivable test known to mankind and there are still no answers," observes Edmonton rheumatologist

Tommy Russell. "I don't believe there is one root cause but many disorders reflecting personal distress." Russell says his practice at very nearly overrun by FM sufferers, a noticeable byproduct of the situation of a dozen years ago. "I am not saying patients are malingerers, or that this is a psychiatric disease," says Russell, who also feels physicians may be contributing to the problem by treating FM as a special case. "When people are told they have an unexplained condition, they get more stressed, and in a sense, can make themselves ill."

Like MP's survey of physicians in the populous Peel region, west of Toronto, is my guide, doctors are profoundly divided. While 50 per cent felt FM was an organic or biological illness, 38 per cent said it wasn't, and the rest were uncertain. Suggested causes include an imbalance in certain brain chemicals or hormones, immune system and microcirculation problems, viral infection, an unusual pain-modulating chemical, sleep disorders and physical traumas such as a car accident.

To some extent, the condition could be self-perpetuating. Chronic pain sufferers tend not to sleep well—but research suggests that if sleep when the body enters the deep sleep stage that a pituitary chemical responsible for restoring muscle tone is released. Another unusual aspect of fibromyalgia is its tendency to strike people in middle age—the usual



After diagnosed when she was still in pain eight years after a serious car accident

median between 35 and 45—although it's being increasingly diagnosed in children. And most research says it is rarely more prevalent in women. In any case, it is hard to treat. Recent U.S. studies found that even 30 years after initial diagnosis, most patients showed no noticeable signs of improvement.

That is a problem for some doctors. The sad fact, says Frances Leung, a Toronto rheumatologist who has a special interest in the dis-

order, is that many of her colleagues don't want to deal with FM patients because they are viewed as demanding and they never seem to get better. "It's a topic medicine feels uncomfortable about because we are so ignorant," says Leung. "But I see such a variety of different cultural types with identical symptoms and identical stories. So it hurts."

No one has to tell Sheila Alder it counts. The office manager of an Internet supplier in O-

ttawa, Alder was diagnosed with FM in 1995, eight years after a serious car accident, when she couldn't get over the bruise and lacerations. Alder runs a support group for FM sufferers and notes that one of the problems they face is that they often appear normal and healthy. Even family members can have a tough time believing there is something seriously wrong. Alder copes with her affliction by regular exercise, chemical supplements and eating eight—sometimes ten—meals a day. She's gotten further. Pickett, who has a severe case, with chronic fatigue as well, maintains she has taken at least 30 kinds of chemical supplements to no avail. She has also tried special acrobatics, aquatic therapy, meditation, yoga, acupuncture, nutritional supplements and a variety of antidepressant and sleep-inducing drugs.

The background over FM is maddeningly obscure. Most private insurance plans accept FM as a disability, provided it impairs the ability to work. But the big hurdle is proving to be the Canada Pension Plan, where tougher eligibility rules have made it harder for chronic-pain sufferers to win CPP disability pensions. An Ottawa-based action group for FM sufferers is planning to take the federal government to court to challenge the CPP rules. But for now, the politics of pain is just as hard to crack as the cause of the cure.

ROBERT NEEDHAM

PICTURE PERFECT PAYROLL & HR SOLUTIONS

Ceridian Canada Ltd. is Canada's leading employer services company, providing payroll and HRMS solutions to businesses of all sizes in virtually every industry. For mid-size and large companies, inputting and reporting on employee data is easy with our powerful Windows- and DOS-based products. Small businesses appreciate the convenience and cost-effectiveness of our payroll service by phone.

If your objective in picture perfect payroll and HRMS solutions, look no further than Ceridian Canada. Operating in 14 cities from coast to coast, our presence is national, our service is local. For more information, visit our web site at www.ceridian.ca

The Ceridian logo and Ceridian Canada Ltd. are registered trademarks of Ceridian Corporation.

1-877-CERIDIAN 1-877-237-4342 Toll Free

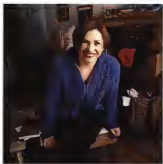
MASTERS
OF PAYROLL & HR

EMPLOYER SERVICES FROM
CERIDIAN CANADA LTD.

CERIDIAN

People

Edited by
TANYA DAVIES



Vogels: readers of her column expect her to wear 'whips and leather'

The '90s guru of sex

After years of writing and talking about sex and relationships, Joselyn Vogels is the subject of a new micro-episode. "People expect me to be sexually explicit all the time," says the Montreal-based columnist. "Like I'm going to show up in whips and leather." This perception arose in 1984 when Vogels began writing "My messy bedroom," a frank and personal column now syndicated in nine alternative weekly newspapers across Canada. She solidified her reputation as a sexual laywerall when she became a regular guest on *Kiss, a Life Network* weekly TV show about sexuality. And now she has written a guidebook for finding the perfect partner, *Dating A Sexual Guide* from the *Fireworks*. "It's one thing people ask me the most,"

says the 34-year-old Vogels, "is 'Where can I meet people?'" She also realizes that there aren't any quick fixes, and cautions dating is juggling, saying that some people have to read out 1,800 e-mails, while others "just seem to look into jobs."

A native of Newmarket, Ont., Vogels studied journalism and communications at Montreal's Concordia University. After graduating in 1983, she became the arts editor at that city's weekly magazine, *Meat*, before creating her column. Vogels, who has been dating her current boyfriend for 18 months, continues to bring every sentimental. "I am a big, open romantic in many ways," she says, "which has gotten me into a lot of trouble in relationships." Dates, take note.



McKenna, raising the Irish 'what not beer is about'

A pint-size David versus Guinness the Goliath

In Ireland—a country where a pint of stout is considered a staple—a Canadian is shaking up the local beer industry. Toronto native Liam McKenna moved to Dublin three years ago to help start the Dublin Brewing Co., the city's first microbrewery. "When we told the locals that we were starting a small brewery," says McKenna, 32, "they thought we were in a bathtub." Dubliners' ignorance of microbrewing is understandable: since the 1950s, beer giant Guinness has had a de facto monopoly on brewing in the city. "The opportunity to brew stout in St. Arthur Guinness's backyard," says a smiling McKenna, "was something I couldn't pass up."

Born in Scotland, McKenna moved to Toronto with his family when he was 2. He decided to become a scientist after growing up with a family friend who is a wine journalist. He started studying fermentative science at the University of Guelph, in Ontario, but when he took an eight-month government program on wine-making, he decided that it was "dead boring." Instead, McKenna sat his sights on brewing beer, and when he graduated from Guelph, landed several head-brewer jobs at microbreweries throughout North America. After responding to an employment ad in a brewing trade magazine, McKenna was hired by *Kaiser Brewery*, the Irish managing director of the Dublin company. The first thing the two did was find a location for the brewery. They chose Smithfield Market, a historic locale long associated with brewing—and just a stone's throw away from the English-owned Guinness's main plant. "I wanted to remind the Irish," says McKenna, "what real beer is about." And not only Ireland. The company has created award-winning beers that have become popular in Europe—and soon, McKenna hopes, in North America. This week, he is introducing the beers in Ontario, with other provinces to follow.

In two years, McKenna, his wife, Janet Hanson, and their baby daughter, plan to return to Ontario where he hopes to start a microbrewery. "Being in Dublin has been great for my career," says the brew-master. "But I hope that I made a difference." True. Cheers, modestly.

Do You Know An Entrepreneur Who Stands Out?



We need your help to find Canada's outstanding entrepreneurs—the unique individuals whose determination and vision make them stand out from the crowd.

The Entrepreneur Of The Year awards recognize the achievements of Canada's best entrepreneurial leaders—and showcase the extraordinary business talent that exists from coast to coast.

Nominate a successful entrepreneur for a 1999 Entrepreneur Of The Year award. It could be the highlight of their career.

Call 1-888-WIN-BOY! (1-888-946-3694) for more information. Nominations deadline is April 30, 1999.



ERNST & YOUNG

Canadian Business

Bank of Montreal

NESBITT BURNS

AIR CANADA

It's a perfect time for ships.

The world is shrinking.
World trade is growing.
And most of the world
is covered with water.

We live in a time of trade.
Every year, we produce more.
Every year, we trade more
of what we produce.

Since 1950, world GDP has multiplied
by five. World trade has multiplied
by 14. As world trade grows, so does
the shipping industry. Volumes
in container shipping, the fastest
growing industry segment, have been
growing by 7% annually.

Canadian Pacific is the largest
container ship operator on the North
Atlantic, with growing strength in
Latin America and Australasia.
The *Concorride*, shown here, is one
of the more than 50 ships in our fleet.

This is a trading world,
with one vast market.
And a great amount of water.

It's a small world.
And a perfect place for ships.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
Energy. Transportation. Retail.

www.cpn.ca



WILLY M. C. B. 11.11.11

AUTONET.CA

where to buy a car
www.edmunds.ca

Canada's one stop shop for all your automotive needs: new car shopping online with Canadian prices and specifications, thousands of used cars to view (sorted by thousands!), car loans, insurance quotes, dealers, magazines, car reviews, AutoShows and more.

INDIGO CA

**The Only 100% Canadian
Spark Liver's Best-Kept
Secret - 100% Natural**

Indigo.ca is the true book lover's online destination. Find millions of titles at great discounted prices. Indigo.ca is the place for hot reviews, literary news and events. It's fast, convenient, secure and all about service.

SHOPTHESHOPS.COM

http://www.sleepfoundation.org
email: info@sleepfoundation.org

brand name clothing, luggage, travel accessories, whimsical gifts, extraordinary toys and unique clothes and footwear for kids. Ask our personal shopping wizards for gift suggestions! The world is changing. Change with it.

CHAPTERSGLOBE.COM

Chandler's Online Bookstore
<http://www.chandleronline.com>

Chapters1234.com features millions of books at great discounted prices. Discover the convenience of fast and secure shopping at home, from Canada's largest selection of books. Voted Internet World Canada's web site of the year.

CDPLUS.COM

www.10-10-10.com

Canary Complete Compact Disc Warehouse CD Plus.ca is a 100% active music store that complements the hardware-store chain across Canada. Browsing from over 75,000 compact disc titles all on a secure site. This web site is a perfect destination for any love of music lover.

For further advertising information,
please call Shirley Todd
at (415) 546-8704.

Obituary

A life of pure science

Gerhard Herzberg won the Nobel in 1971



In the National Research Council (NRC) scientists' Working in this field by the name of N. N.

In his life and work, Gerhard Herzberg defied easy categorization. Herzberg, who died last week at 96 after a long career at Ottawa's National Research Council, won the 1971 Nobel Prize for chemistry even though he was a physicist. He turned to physics as a young man because he was told his chosen field, astronomy, was suitable only for the wealthy. He longed with the notion of being an opera singer. And while Herzberg devoted his life to scientific discovery, he believed that science was really about philosophy.

What is especially clear, however, is that Herberich is one of the greats of Canadian science. "What he did is set a standard of excellence and a standard of cultured behaviour, both of which we shall continue to treasure," says University of Toronto chemist Julia Polanyi, herself a 1996 Nobel chemistry prize winner. For scientists, Herberich "was the culture of what we all would like to be," says Henry Maatich of the National Research Council's biological diagnostics institute in Winnipeg. In 1968, Maatich won a fellowship at the council, becoming one of many "who flocked to the NRC, to the light be it name of G.W., as we call him."

Herrberg had to leave his native Germany

in 2005 because his wife, Luba, was Jewish. They settled first in Saskatoon, where he worked at the University of Saskatchewan. After several years, at the University of Chicago, he landed at the research council in Ottawa in 1948. But he always considered Saskatchewan his Canadian birthplace. Herzberg is regarded as the father of molecular spectroscopy, the science of identifying atoms and molecules by the unique signatures of light they emit. The seemingly esoteric specialty has found application in areas as diverse as crime detection, cancer research and the nature of the universe.

Herbstein, however, would not have appreciated the suggestion that his science was "superior" because it had practical applications. "He didn't believe in the difference between basic and applied science," says Manick. For Herbstein, there was good science and bad, and "good science will lead to benefits." Polak points out that while Herbstein's work could be called "real, knowledgeable science" when he did it at the task of identifying causes of the immoderate level in news critical. Among other things, the computer chip industry traces its identity struggles in part per billion, policy try to detect the presence of cancerous cells in a sample for a day.

Comprehensive Profiles of 137 Community Colleges,
University Colleges, Technical Institutes and CESIPs

ON
NEWSSTANDS
NOW

THE Macleary's
STANDS WITH
GUIDE
TO CANADIAN
COLLEGES
1999



CD OP 022-570700
THE RESISTANCE BEYOND

Maclean's presents the essential guide for every Canadian student, an indispensable tool in making one of life's most important decisions.

Featuring comprehensive profiles of Canada's colleges as well as:

- **Choosing a School**—enrollment facts; tuition costs; financial aid
- **Academic Tracks**—most popular majors; co-op options; university transfer opportunities
- **The Career File**—why college grads get jobs; hot career tracks for the 21st century

AND MUCH MORE!

Maclean's

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 105–112

Maclean's
Subscribe Today

ATTENTION MACLEANS SUBSCRIBERS:
Subscriber Award coupon included in each guide.



Maclean Hunter
Publishing Limited
would like to
extend a hearty
thanks to the
following corporate
sponsors of our
1998
United Way/Centraide
Campaign



Thanks

AIR CANADA

COMPAQ

Canadian Airlines
American Airlines

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL

THE WESTIN HARBOUR CASTLE



De Niro (left) and Crystal, the serious actor has fun, the comedian plays straight man

Criminal clowning

Two comedies take the mickey out of the Mob

How do you get Robert De Niro to break down and cry like a baby? Cast him in a comedy. In *Meet the Parents*, the title of a crime boss on the verge of a nervous breakdown, De Niro takes his most familiar persona, the ruthless mobster, and plays it for laughs. According to his producer and longtime associate, Jane Rosenthal, De Niro worried about the danger of parodying himself. "After all," she says, "he could wind up making the closest thing Robert De Niro has to a franchise character." Well, like it or not, that is exactly what De Niro has done. As Paul Vitti, one of New York City's most powerful gangsters, the most serious actor in American cinema turns into the Mugging Machine.

Meet the Parents is one of two new comedies that try to take the mick out of the Mob. It is a formula farce from Hollywood, an honest-to-god gaggle of confection with more than a few good belly laughs. The other is *Meet the Fockers*, a desecrated hip little independent film that has won awards and box office records for a leap in Britain. It arrives loaded with catchés—but its hyperactive narrative gets lost in a maze of cockney accents, visual puns and competing religions.

Analysis: This is your basic fish-out-of-water farce, with two fish. De Niro's mobster is a swash-buckler who playfully feels himself gassed by anxiety attacks, bouts of amnesia and bewildering waves of emotion. Billy Crystal plays psychiatrist Ben Sobel—a sensitive wimp with a stalled career and a

boring clientele of suburban neurotics—who suddenly finds himself on the Mafia payroll. It is a rich premise. Through a twist of fate, Sobel is conscripted to serve as Vitti's shrink. And before long he is untying this capo's debt to a cop with the tale of a Greek device named Oedipus who whacked his father and slept with his mother. The entertaining schtick of *Meet the Parents* is cloaked in a rather shabby movie—one that does not hold up under analysis. But there are enough funny scenes between De Niro and Crystal to make it happily endurable.

They pull off a nifty role reversal. De Niro, the dramatic actor, gets the lion's share of fancy lines while Crystal, a comedian who has been chronically unable to carry a movie on his own (*My Giant*, *Mr. Saturday Night*), is comfortable slipping into the role of straight man. Probably as De Niro's character gets in touch with his inner feelings, the shrink finds his inner tough guy, and before you can say Robert Rly Crystal is back in City Slicker territory, he is belching groaning himself in the wilds of anachronism.

The movie adds up to less than the sum of its parts, especially when other characters step into the picture—Lisa Kudrow has a fearless role as Crystal's nagging fiancée, whose wedding plans keep getting interrupted by the Mob. Meanwhile, writer-director Harold Ramis tries to punch the funny story with a steady covering fire of one-liners. "What is my goal here, to make you a happy, well-adjusted gangster?" asks Sobel. "When I got into family practice, this was not what I



**TORONTO DEALER OF
EXCELLENCE AWARD WINNER**

Gordon C. Wilson

We proudly share the Maclean's 1999 Toronto Dealer of Excellence Award winner, Mr. Gordon C. Wilson, Vice President and General Manager of Wilson Nissan Motors Limited, in Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Maclean's, in partnership with the Canadian Automobile Dealers Association, is proud of its role as the sponsor of the Dealer of Excellence Award Program recognizing the best new car dealers across Canada.

Gordon captured the Toronto Dealer of

Excellence Award by outperforming in three important areas: business success, association involvement and community contribution.

Gordon's exemplary service adds lustre to the nation's automotive industry and, like Maclean's magazine, provides what matters to Canadians.

For friendly, expert advice on buying or leasing a new car, visit Gordon C. Wilson, Maclean's Dealer of Excellence Award winner for Toronto.

Maclean's



Looking for Government Business? Look Here:

www.merx.cebra.com

Nothing gets you in federal, provincial and municipal government doors better or faster than MERX, Canada's Internet-based electronic tendering service. For only \$795 a month you'll have access to billions of dollars of government business opportunities 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

Shouldn't everything in business be this easy?

MERX

Canada's Electronic Tendering Service

For information Call 1-800-964-MERX (6377) or Visit our Web Site

**The medical condition
he never told you about
just became
your business.**

When you hire an employee, to an illness or medical emergency your company faces a substantial cost.

Over 8 million Canadians need emergency medical identification and don't have it. That means 30% of your staff is at risk... that's a significant exposure.

At the office or away on business, your employees need to be protected anywhere in the world through their customized MedicAlert bracelet, confidential record and 24 hour emergency hotline in 140 languages.

For more information on our group enrollment program and how we can help your company, please call us today.

MedicAlert
BRACELETS FOR YOU
1-800-665-1507
www.medicalert.ca

Check your Vision



Don't forget the basic skills.

Without the basic skills like reading, writing and math, the new "vision" can only go so far.

His success is limited by the comprehension and comprehension skills of everyone in your company. We're ABC CANADA, a non-profit organization bringing workplace education into focus. With the respect and dignity all employees deserve, we provide consultation about the basic skills. Working in partnership with management, labour and employees, we can help you help everyone in your company understand the new plan. You'll like the results that you see.

Workplace Education Centre
Centre d'éducation en milieu de travail

1-800-303-1004

FILMS

lost in mind." When Crystal's character runs into federal agents from the OAC, there is a cute confusion between Degrand, Crime Division and obsessive-compulsive disorder. And there are some juicy allusions to *The Godfather*.

Still, it's a national blessing to watch De Niro selling off his Mafia act, scratching his pocked face into a crying Gwyneth. It's like seeing Martin Scorsese's iconic Don Corleone in *The Godfather*. Of course, even when the Godfather appears, it has been easier to play the Mafia myth as camp and threat. Longtime De la Renta bubble, a pre-feminist time warp of spurs, bonds and sweet pythons who date each other in a world ripe for comic deconstruction. So what? The movie led the way with *Reservoir Dogs* and *Angus & Thongs*. But even Martin Scorsese, Mr. Laid, July himself, veered in that direction with the caustic anthropology of *Goodfellas* and *Casino*.

British grandmaster movies, meanwhile, are a special case. From *Paminoir* to *The Avon*, Brit films have parlayed the brutal dominance of the London market into a kind of cinematic imperialism, where the world-class England—the soccer hooligan with large, *Look, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels* puts a Tarantino spin on that tradition with a dimly plotted caper flick that takes the form of a gritty farce—as someone as that sounds. This ironic comedy of errors involves no fewer than five different sets of characters.

The good guys are led by a reader named Eddy (Nick Moran) who takes a \$100,000 stake into a poker game and walks out owing \$500,000 to the game's boss, crime boss Rachel Harry (P. H. Morgan). Eddy has a week to come up with the money before he starts losing his fingers one by one—unless he can persuade his friend J. D. (Stuart), his wife out the door by heading over his bar to Harry. So Eddy and his mates decide to rig off the gang next door, a crew of brutal thugs who are in turn playing to rub a penny game of psychotic chessmen games, who are controlled by a black drug lord.

Making his feature debut after cutting his teeth on lower commercial, writer-director Guy Ritchie presents a splashy mix of freeze-frames and desaturated colours. The sound track is a cool mix of reggae and funk. But keeping track of the story is a full-time job, especially with the dialogue rattling by in a barely decipherable blur of cockney slang. The language is riddled with wit and metaphor, but so rich it sounds more convoluted than colloquial. Then again, there is something Eddy about a movie in which characters have names like Bacon, Fat Man and Soap, while the actors have monikers like Jason Statham, Jason Fanning and Dexter Fletcher. What kinds of people have names like that? Forget about it. Give me *Robbie De Niro* any day.

DO YOU TEACH?



Join hundreds of Canadian teachers who enjoy the benefits of Maclean's In-Class Program

- ✓ **LOW WEEKLY RATE** - Maclean's every week for \$6 per student copy of the magazine.
- ✓ **FREE** teacher's copy of Maclean's for you.
- ✓ **FREE** Weekly Maclean's Teacher's Guide - provides full lesson plans for Social Studies, English, Maths, ESL, and Business courses, including a variety of selected stories, key vocabulary, comprehension questions and answers, discussion topics, essay ideas and problem-solving activities.
- ✓ **FREE** Current Events Quiz and Language Skills Worksheet.
- ✓ **FREE** Monthly Background - explores the roots and causes of issues and events in an easy-to-understand format.
- ✓ **FREE** Monthly Maclean's Index - a handy reference, ideal for research.
- ✓ **FREE** Introductory Guide to the Program - familiarizes teachers and students with Maclean's magazine, and offers a variety of activity/lesson ideas that can be used with any issue of Maclean's.
- ✓ **FREE** copy of "The Canadian Experience Anthology" Resource - examines Social Studies, English, or Business topics within the themes of the Canadian experience. Relevant Maclean's articles are accompanied by prepared lesson plans and activities.

**FOR FASTER SERVICE
FAX 1-416-596-5003**

Send Me Free Information on the Maclean's In-Class Program!



Name _____
School _____
Address _____
City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____
School Phone _____ Student's Name _____

Subject: English
City: 1-416-596-5003
Fax: 1-416-596-5003
E-mail: info@maclean.ca
Web: www.macleans.ca

Play therapy

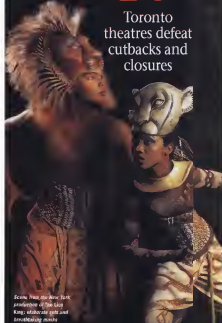
BY JOHN BEMROSE

There are times when theatre practices sheer magic: like the evening late last month when *The Drovers Boy*, a new drama by 35-year-old playwright Michael Healey, received its world premiere in the old converted bakery that is home to Toronto's Theatre Passe Muraille. Set on a sandy western Ontario farm, the play follows a young Toronto actor who settles in with two bachelor farmers to research a drama about rural life. *The Drovers Boy*—which was inspired by the making of a famous 1972 *Passe Muraille* collective play called *The Farm Show*—soon revealed itself as a moving tribute to art's healing power. For two hours, the capacity audience sat with that peculiar, intimate stillness that is a rare sign something special is happening. Then, when the cast members changed for their curtain calls, the crowd stormed to its feet, cheering with an enthusiasm usually found only at rock concerts.

For the Toronto theatre scene, the triumph of *The Drovers Boy* is a heartening sign in a time of cutbacks, closures and nifty new ventures. "There's a vulnerability in Toronto theatre just now, from the impact to the smallest companies," says Elyse Kerec, artistic director of the 39-year-old Theatre. "Theatre, of course, theatre is always a questionable business, subject as it is to the whims of audiences and the vagaries of art. But the current climate seems particularly uncertain. For a decade now, Toronto has enjoyed a reputation as the third-largest theatre centre in the English-speaking world, after London and New York City. More than 100 professional theatre groups perform in the city, in venues that range from converted warehouses to the opulent Princess of Wales. Theatregoers flock steadily from the surrounding regions—Toronto is within a two-hour drive of 30 million people, most of them in the American border states—to see musicals such as *The Phantom of the Opera* and *Chicago*. Others line up for specialty shows, including Canadian Gaelic Shuarua's one-woman tour de force, *Wyn's End*, now in its fourth sold-out week. Yet others make the trek to theatres such as Canadian Stage, *Passe Muraille* and Factory Theatre, which specializes in new Canadian or foreign drama.

Now that rich role—and Toronto's reputation as a theatre capital—has come under threat. This September, Canada's longest-running musical, *The Phantom of the Opera*, will close out a 10-year run in the refurbished Pantages Theatre. With its signature 540kg crashing chandelier, *Phantom* was long a cash cow for the financially troubled Lortel Inc. and its recently deposed co-founder, Garth Drab-

Toronto theatres defeat cutbacks and closures



Scene from the new folk production of *The Lion King*: elaborate sets and smouldering music

sky. In recent years, however, tickets had been discounted, and it was evident that *Phantom* was near the end of its run.

Now, Lortel, whose headquarters have shifted from Toronto to New York, is looking for bidders to buy its assets, including the Pantages (as well as theatres in Vancouver, New York and Chicago) to help service its \$30-million debt. Yet the real blow to Toronto is the swelling down of Lortel's local production schedule. Shows such as *Utopia* and *Shogun* may have been aimed at the U.S. market, but their closure and related mass cancellations hit the city's economy. "There definitely was a trickle-down effect from Lortel, and that's no longer happening," says Jessica Finney, executive director of the Toronto Theatre Alliance. "When the final figures come down, we may have to revise that notion that we're the third-largest theatre city in the English-speaking world."

Fewer points, as well, in cutbacks by granting agencies, which have undermined much of the so-called not-for-profit sector—those theatres whose prime mandate is to stage new work, despite the financial risk nationally. A lot of the smaller companies have vanished entirely, while many of the survivors are making do with shorter seasons, plays with smaller casts and lower production values. A recent report from the Toronto Arts Council revealed that, between 1991 and 1996, \$41.3 million worth of grants had been withdrawn by all three levels of government from the city's arts community, including theatre. Some companies have lost up to 40 per cent of their public funds. "The cuts have strangled away 10 years of careful building," declared council president Anne Collins.

Yet there is still hope across the city. Some theatres have found new sources of income, including local corporations. At Tarragon, Kerec says, "we now have sponsorship contracts for the next three seasons—in some cases for plays that haven't even been written yet." Kerec credits The union board president Elizabeth Compton—wife of new Bank of Montreal CEO Tony Compton—with stimulating interest among potential patrons. "Her commitment to our work has made donors see it as an exciting possibility."

However, Rex Gass, artistic director of Factory Theatre, points out that most corporate donations go to a few high-profile institutions such as major art galleries, the opera and ballet. "For smaller arts organizations, the corporate sector is not the answer," Gass maintains. What is the answer? "Putting on first-class work can help. Last year, Gass's theatre received five times more book-ability by staging six wildly successful plays by Canadian playwright George F. Walker. Along with some dedicated volunteer work from friends of the theatre (Gass himself took no pay for three months), and many individual donations, the Walker triumph helped Factory buy its own building.

Gass thinks smaller theatres, including his own, should also help. "We tend to get stuck in survival mode," he says. "Maybe we should think about creating a product that's true to our mandate, but that can go on for more than 20 weeks and bring some benefits back home." That is exactly what happened with Tarragon's smash 1996 hit, *Two Pines, Four Heads*, a drama by Richard Greenblatt and Tim Dwyer about two young men who want to be

concert pianists. Toronto producer David Mirvish staged it successfully in New York, before its run at his Royal Alex Theatre. Now, the little play is travelling across the United States, with a second touring version planned for next year. All these ventures earn royalties for Tarragon.

With Drabensky's fall, Mirvish is now the only major theatre producer left in Toronto. Recently, he achieved a major triumph when he beat out competitors in Chicago and Los Angeles to secure the exclusive North American rights to Joseph New York for a production of *The Lion King*. Disney's phenomenally successful musical whose Broadway run is sold out to the end of 2000. Mirvish is planning to build the show's elaborate sets and herald-bidding animal masks in Canada. As far as possible, he hopes to cast it here, too. That activity should help offset some of the negative economic impact of Lortel's collapse. Mirvish took on the musical even though production details are not yet worked out, and he does not know how much *The Lion King* will ultimately cost to stage. Besides that, the rights between \$15 million and \$20 million. "It's more ambitious than anything I've attempted," Mirvish says.

Micro-ventures such as *The Lion King*—which will open at the Princess of Wales in March 2000, for a 32-week run—have their share of local detractors who claim they drain local taxpayers away from original Canadian work. But Mirvish has another view. He claims that positive profits (including increased subscription sales to his entire season) allow him to pick up productions from smaller Canadian factories and give them a wider exposure in his Royal Alex Theatre, next door to the Princess of Wales. "The success of the show comes down to the advantage of taking risks," Mirvish says, "of showcasing a unique kind of theatre that comes out of our own community."

Canadian plays that have benefited from the Mirvish touch include the city's stage, *The Member for Three Shillings*, which played in Toronto in January. Then there is that again-Royal Alex presentation of Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*, which will be performed by members of Toronto's new classical repertory company, Soapboxer. This group made a sensational debut last summer with their brilliant interpretations of two plays by Molière and Schiller. They ended their season with a musical and this summer—in addition to *Our Town*—are audaciously staging four plays, including Tennessee Williams's *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Soapboxer's artistic director, Albert Scrima, is an actor by trade. But he knows from experience that it is not enough to be a playwright. "Theatre is a business, and it is important to be in business to be able to sustain it," he explains here—thanks in part to the Mirvish connection—his company is producing more than twice as many shows as last year with only a 30-per-cent increase in cost. And he's keeping ticket prices down, too. A four-show pass will cost as little as \$80. Says Scrima: "We have to make it possible for a younger generation to afford the classics."

Toronto's smaller theatres, it seems, are taking a page from the big producers and getting financially savvy. But ultimately, the real victory of the city's theatre depends on how good the plays are—and there the outlook is encouraging. "Artistically," claims Gass, "the Toronto scene has never been stronger." The people who stood to cheer *The Drovers Boy* would no doubt agree. □



David For (left), Jerry Fuchner in *The Drovers Boy*: a tribute to art's healing power

Allan Fotheringham

Remembering Jack Webster, the Oatmeal Savage

Darryl Gillespie, the beloved king of trumpet, once said of Louis Armstrong: "No him, no me." So it is with every hotline, open-mouthed host on the continent. No Jack Webster: no them. Long before Rush Limbaugh, long before New York's Don Imus or Vancouver's Bole Mann, the early Oatmeal Savage who died last week at 80 perfected the medium—an electric chair for guests, disguised as a microphone.

Webster would have been an instant candidate for that old Radio's *Exotic Exports*: "My Most Unforgettable Character." He opened his go-to-serve-up-applaud show on CKNW radio at 9 a.m. "Journally" By that time he would have finished his first 20-cigarette pack of the day.

More than 20 years ago a doctor looked down his stethoscope at his lungs and said it was like going into the bottom of a Welsh coal mine. "Go away," he told Webster, "there's nothing I can do for you."

I was once with him in a Winnipeg restaurant when he set fire to a waiter, his flaming arms forcing one of his typically outrageous acts into becoming over the flame: cut. "I could have used him," he confessed later, "but you need a new murder partner."

Haggie McGilgippen, a well-known host of soft coffee color. Every well-to-do drunk outside his studio in Vancouver's gritty Gastown knew he was the easiest mark for five bucks for another bottle of vanilla extract.

Just as Walter Cronkite used to be judged in polls as the most trustworthy American figure, the dropout kid from the Glasgow waterfront was for decades the most trusted figure in British Columbia by the Great Unwashed out there at the other end of the radio dial.

He led school at 14 for three jobs, delivering milk in the morning and racing between copy-boy slots at two newspapers. To qualify for colleague status in the National Union of Journalists, he read on the streetcar each day Charles Dickens and Shakespeare. To the end, he constantly corrected grammatical mistakes in the conversations of his more educated drinking companions.



He had a very good way, calling up a singer in Ethiopia. One of his better parties—once the time frame for the Official Secrets Act had expired—was being recorded for his famed short-hand, speed to be the recorder at a controversial trial of British Army backpackers in Cairo, killing the town's finest bartender, at 18 British and Australian officers, lonely in the desert, who had established romantic, am. relationships with sheep.

He was in Ottawa one day and suddenly remembered it was his 66th birthday. In his usual confident, no-stop rounds, he suggested every politician and journalist he ran into drop up to his hotel room for a celebratory drink. So many eager supplicants showed up that they were standing on the chairs, so room on the floor left.

Embarrassed that he couldn't take them all out to dinner, Webster called for room service and ordered up club sandwiches. As the mob grew even thicker, he shined down and ordered three to eat the sandwiches and smaller portions.

A young blond woman expired on the bed, a well-known host now on CTV offering more-enthusiasm-than-repaired chest massage. Four or so seconds, Webster wailed: "Here I am on my 66th birthday, attempting to get a woman out of my bed!" The room-service bill came to \$800. Precisely.

He was, first on *This Year's Sexiest Don* and later on *Front Page Challenge*, the rare combination of a superb reporter who was also a natural showman, a humor. With those two skills, he became the highest-paid working journalist in the country—without having to move to Toronto—making \$300,000 a year a days when that was actually serious money. In doing so, he helped all the rest of us scribbles. It's called salary creep.

One day he and his best buddy Paros Bertone were in a small boat when he had weathered the U.C. coast for the first time. He said: "You know, Webster," said Bertone, "if this boat hits the drink, every paper in Toronto will have a headline: 'BERTON DIES—Webster also aboard.' And every paper in Vancouver will have a headline: 'WEBSTER DIES IN CRASH—Berton also perishes.'"

It was a good line, but it wasn't true the day after Webster died, surrounded at bedside by his four children. The *National Post* had his picture on page 1 with a story and a terrible old article that took up almost a whole page. The *Globe and Mail* had his picture on page 1. The *Toronto Star* had a big obit. He was actually a lead item on the national news on TV. The next day the *Globe* had an editorial, strongly opening with a quote from Shakespeare—and finishing with a simple, "Thank you, Jack."

He was not general—one of a kind. His like shall not pass this way again.

plane tickets to the town where she was born. \$1,200

train to the house where she grew up. \$63

pints at the pub where she met your dad. \$8

finally understanding where your mother was coming from:



Platinum MasterCard has a high spending limit for the things that matter

Platinum MasterCard



there are some things money can't buy
for everything else there's MasterCard®



IF YOU LOOK BEYOND THE POWER OF INTRIGUE'S 215 HP, 3.5L TWIN CAM V6 AND THE PRECISION OF ITS HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSPENSION, WHAT WILL YOU FIND? WILL IT BE THE AGILITY OF VARIABLE-ASSIST STEERING AND FULL-FUNCTION TRACTION CONTROL. OR PERHAPS A REFINED INTERIOR THAT LEADS TO NEW DISCOVERIES WITH EACH PASSING MOMENT. ONE SECRET, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN REVEALED - INTRIGUE DESERVES A SECOND LOOK.

INTRIGUE

A SOPHISTICATED TWIST ON A SPORTS SEDAN

Generously equipped from \$27,994.*



AUTOMOBILE JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Best New Family Sedan (\$25,000 - \$38,000).

BY  Oldsmobile

For more information, visit our web site at www.gmcanada.com or call 1-800-GM-DRIVE. *Starting MSRP for 1999 Intrigue base model is \$27,994 plus freight (\$305). MSRP is \$28,629 including freight, licence, insurance and taxes are extra. Dealer may sell for less. GL model shown at extra cost. www.gmcanada.com is a trademark of General Motors Corporation.